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U. S. Bases in Galapagos Wheat Ships Reach Greece; Murphy Senate Campaign

The World's Day—September 8, 1942

Washington: U. S. Bases in Galápagos

Bases in the Galápagos Islands 1,100 miles southwest of the Panama Canal have been established with consent of the Ecuadorean Government, Secretary of State Cordell Hull disclosed. [Map: Page 6.]

Speaker Rayburn called upon all members of the House to return to the Capitol by next Monday to act on President Roosevelt's request for quick anti-inflation legislation. The House has been in informal recess.

Gasoline and fuel oil rationing activities of the Office of Price Administration have been concentrated in a new OPA division.

War Production Board sources said the last remaining obstacle to issuance of a fuel rationing order is the question of whether certain Mid-West States should be exempted.

Waterfront protection against fire is the task assigned to a fleet of 250 boats being organized by the Coast Guard. New firefighting machinery and new propulsion design feature 101 of the craft.

To expedite barge and towboat traffic in coastwise and inland waterways the War Shipping Administration has created a special section.

Title of the Widener Art Collection of Philadelphia can be accepted by the Federal Government under a law signed by President Roosevelt.

Lowering the draft age from 20 to 18, which would make from 2,500,000 to 3,250,000 youths subject to military service, is proposed in a bill introduced by Representative Wadsworth (R) of New York, author of the original draft act.

Forecasts that women and grown young people will have to be used as farm workers to some extent were made by President Roosevelt and Secretary of Agriculture Wickard.

In Europe: Canadian Wheat Reaches Greece

Three Swedish ships carrying 15,000 tons of Canadian wheat reached the Greek port of Athens, to supply Greek people with much needed food supplies, it was disclosed in the House of Commons in London.

Nazi legation at Lisbon, Portugal, invited numerous persons to witness the premier of a Nazi film entitled, "How We Dealt With the British at Dieppe."

Universal closed shop for French labor was decreed in an official order which also made membership obligatory and dues payable to a single government-sponsored trade union.

An explosion occurred yesterday within the railway station at Toulon, site of a French naval base, and traffic was interrupted for some time, it was reported by the Paris radio.

Axis troops, engaged in what was termed "mopping up exercises," killed 4,735 Yugoslav guerrillas and captured 12,200 in Western Bosnia from June 10 to Aug. 29, it was claimed by the Berlin Radio.

Agreement under which Russia may draw credits for up to approximately 9,000,000 bushels of hard spring wheat or flour was signed at Canada House today by representatives of the Canadian and Soviet Governments.

New England: Murphy in Vigorous Campaign

Former Republican Gov. Francis P. Murphy, of New Hampshire, is conducting a vigorous campaign for Democratic nomination for United States Senator. [Page 5.]

Roger Lowell Putnam, Democratic Mayor of Springfield, Mass., is carrying his fight to Boston against Francis E. Kelly, former Lieutenant Governor, for the Party's Gubernatorial nomination. [Page 5.]

National: Trial of Bund Leaders Postponed

In New York, the trial of 26 German-American Bund leaders accused of conspiring to injure this country was postponed until Sept. 15 by Federal Judge T. Blake Kennedy.

Second crop of 250 WAAC officers will graduate at Des Moines, Iowa, next Saturday.

India: Exemptions for Moslems Requested

Mohammed Ali Jinnah, head of the Moslem League, appealed for exemption for Moslems from collective fines imposed by the Government upon communities where civil disorders have occurred.

Disturbances, in which crowds in sympathy with the Nationalist Congress party ignored police warnings and stoned Bombay street cars and busses, resulted in police opening fire twice on the crowds, it was reported from Bombay.

Prime Minister Churchill will make a statement on the India situation at the next sitting of the House of Commons, and the question will be debated later if the House so desires, Sir Stafford Cripps, Mr. Churchill's Deputy in Commons, announced.

Americas: Cuban-U. S. Defense Co-operation

Cuban-United States defense measures are co-ordinated under a military and naval agreement signed in Washington which the State Department said provides for "complete co-operation on the basis of reciprocity."

Uruguay will send a special mission to the United States in an effort to dispose of the 1941-42 wool surplus.

Spain has promised to build a destroyer and two merchant vessels for Argentina as part of a barter agreement signed in Buenos Aires.

Scattered disorders broke out in Argentina as strikes spread in sympathy with bus drivers who are protesting compulsory absorption of their privately-owned lines by the Government's rapid transit monopoly.

In Quito, Ecuador, the Government has quashed plots of revolutionaries to tunnel into an artillery munitions dump at Magdalena and an Axis scheme to dynamite the Machuchi copper mine.

The War:

Latest developments on the world's battle fronts are summarized on Page 1 in Column 8.

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Blackout Test For Boston Area

Metropolitan Boston will have a test blackout some night this week. Instructions to civilians are as follows:

Disregard the first siren call, a series of five-second blasts spaced in groups of two. This is the mobilization call for ARP workers alone.

Black out all lights when the street lights go out. This will occur before the sirens sound the alarm signal.

Park all vehicles at the curb at the beginning of the blackout. No cars may move without the emergency sticker when the street lights are out. Pedestrians are allowed on the streets until the sirens give the alarm.

After the alarm, and before the all-clear, stay off the streets and take shelter. Be sure the blackout is complete.

[Further details: Page 2]

Weather Predictions

DRIZZLE | RAIN | COOL WARMER

Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 3

Fresh Effort To Gather Old Metal Is Urged

New England found still well ahead of quotas but cold weather will tend to slow collection.

New England is running well ahead of its scrap metal quotas but still must exert great effort to "beat the winter weather" when collections will necessarily be slow, salvage officials said today.

Massachusetts, which exceeded its August quota by 16,000 tons in scrap iron, and New England, which collected a grand total of 128,742,427 pounds of materials last month, are doing "good work" in feeding war industry, Samuel F. Doane, Chief of the Regional Industrial Salvage Section, Conservation Division, War Production Board, declared.

Mr. Doane added to previously issued figures the fact that of the Bay State's 7,595 large manufacturing plants, 3,790 have now appointed salvage managers whose principal duty is to get in the scrap so badly needed in war industries.

United States is responding to the call of Donald M. Nelson, chief of the War Production Board, who recently said that of all the problems raised by the war, the "materials problem is the big one."

President Roosevelt has set 17,000,000 tons of scrap metal as the goal necessary if blast furnaces are to be kept going in 1943.

"Think of what will happen when the snow and ice sets in in northern Vermont, New Hampshire, and Maine," the regional office is warning New Englanders. "We must beat the winter by getting ahead of the game now."

Before the cold weather season is over, John I. Taylor, Deputy Salvage Director, predicted, it may be necessary to crack down and take the iron fences which have previously been spared.

All dilapidated fences, Mr. Taylor said, should be turned in immediately.

Cities and towns which have been asked to contribute cannon, mementos of World War days, will soon furnish "huge amounts" of metal, he predicted.

In Holyoke alone, Mr. Taylor said, there are 30 tons of cannon which have been held in reserve awaiting final Army orders, and will now be turned in.

Workers in Nantucket and Martha's Vineyard reported to the office today, he added, that the islands are doing an excellent job, Nantucket having already contributed 100 tons since spring, and Martha's Vineyard scraping up 15 tons each month since March.

Of the August salvage in New England, the following are final figures, bearing out preliminary compilations made by the office late last month:

Iron and steel	88,696,902 lbs.
Copper, brass, aluminum, etc	8,938,789 lbs.
Rubber	800,665 lbs.
Paper and miscellaneous	30,256,071 lbs.

The grand total was 128,742,427 pounds.

Industrial salvage in Massachusetts exceeded its August iron and steel quota of 47,700 tons by 16,300 tons, Mr. Doane said final figures showed. The total was 64,000 tons of vitally needed metal for plane, gun, and tank production.

Churchill Says Egypt Will Hold Out; Aid for Russia Seen From Iran and Iraq; President Demands Curb on Prices

Prime Minister tells the House of Commons of continuing trend in favor of Allies.

LONDON, Sept. 8 (AP)—Prime Minister Churchill told the House of Commons today that the British would hold out in Egypt, and disclosed that British forces, rapidly being strengthened in Iran and Iraq, "may eventually give support" to the Russian left flank in the Caucasus.

His statement came in a detailed war report which reflected confidence in the Allied situation generally in the air and at sea and, specifically, on the vital Western Desert of Egypt.

The Prime Minister gave commons assurances both that Egypt was secure by the virtual raising there of a new Allied army, stronger than ever, in the midst of battle and that the day for an offensive against Hitler's Europe is coming.

He called the Dieppe raid more than a Commando attack, a reconnaissance in force which was an "indispensable preliminary" to greater udertakings.

At sea also, he gave cheering news with the report that, though losses still are heavy, they had dropped so sharply that they are at a slower rate than replacements through new building.

"Our warfare on U-boats," he added, "has been more successful than at any other period in the war."

American Co-operation

Still, he acknowledged, the Nazis have been building submarines faster than the Allies have been able to sink them. Nevertheless, he said, the bombing of German shipbuilding yards "will have increasing effect upon the output and assembly of U-Boats."

With direct reference to American air co-operation in the European theater, he commented:

"United States daylight bombing is a new and increasingly important factor and there is no doubt that both in the accuracy of high-level aim and in mutually defensive power the new possibilities of air warfare are being opened by our American comrades and their Flying Fortresses."

Egypt:

Elaborating on the battle for Egypt, Mr. Churchill said, the peak strength of the Eighth Army in Egypt was due to the fact that "so large have been its reinforcements that it is to a large extent a new army which has been created while fighting actually was in progress."

Changes in Command

"The Eighth Army . . . had lost over 80,000 men," Mr. Churchill said.

"It had been driven back about 400 miles since May with immense losses in munitions, supplies and transport.

"General Rommel's surprisingly

Continued on Page 18, Column 1

Congress shows signs of heeding call of Roosevelt to control farm and wage rates.

By Roscoe Drummond
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8—Under the impact of the most vigorous message President Roosevelt has sent to Capitol Hill since the first hundred days of the New Deal, Congress showed signs today of being ready to grant the White House virtually unlimited authority to control the cost of living for the duration of the war.

This, despite the stand-out opposition of the Farm Bloc which doesn't want parity-plus agricultural prices touched for any reason and the flurry of tempestuous criticism which charged that the President was pointing a pistol at Congress in declaring that if the legislators did not act by Oct. 1 to avert a runaway inflation he would act himself under his wartime emergency powers.

But notwithstanding these first-blush objections to the bold course by which Mr. Roosevelt disclosed he would, if necessary, take matters into his own hands rather than allow "economic chaos" to imperil the war effort, the machinery to pass the requested legislation began to move.

Legislative Conferences

Sam Rayburn (D) of Texas, Speaker of the House of Representatives, summoned members to return from their informal recess not later than next Monday, and Alben W. Barkley (D) of Kentucky, Majority Leader of the Senate, hurried back to the Capital today for legislative conferences to pave the way for early enactment of over-all price-wages-and-profits stabilization measure.

Both Senate and House leaders will meet with President Roosevelt Wednesday morning to discuss the details of the entire inflation legislation and to canvass the prospects of its prompt enactment.

Senator Robert A. Taft (R) of Ohio, runner-up for the Republican presidential nomination in 1940, took the lead in characterizing the President's assertion—some called it an ultimatum—that he would use his emergency powers to control inflation by Executive action alone if Congress failed to do so, as a dangerous and unjustified threat to constitutional procedure.

Immediately after the presidential message was read to the House and Senate shortly after noon yesterday, Senator Taft voiced his "regret, bitter disappointment, and deep concern that the President should have yielded to advisers who have so little respect for the fundamental prin-

Continued on Page 18, Column 1

Text of President Roosevelt's address to nation: First Page, Second Section.

Text of President's message to Congress: Page 8.

Associated Press

Action on Egyptian Front

Top: Axis artillery shells burst among British vehicles and forward positions in the El Alamein sector. Equipment is well scattered to make it safe from barrages and dive-bombing. During the attack soldiers seek shelter in shallow trenches or in sand-bagged observation posts, from which they telephone ranges back to their own artillery in the rear. Bottom: A United States soldier, right, one of a contingent recently arrived in the Middle East, gets a hearty greeting from a British Tommy on the desert of North Africa.

Major Defeat for Axis Indicated From Egypt

By Edmund Stevens
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CAIRO. Passed by United States Military Censor Sept. 7. Delayed—Despite cautious language of United Nations communiqués it hourly becomes more evident that something very much resembling a major defeat has been inflicted on Axis forces in the western desert.

An important if indirect proof of this thesis is provided by the strange behavior of the Axis Radio. Both Rome and Berlin radiocasters having previously announced that General Field Marshal Erwin Rommel launched an offensive, now try to pass the whole thing off as a mere reconnaissance operation.

Such contentions are completely belied by the scale of operations while they lasted—by the fact that the entire striking force of the Afrika Korps was involved as well as Italian armored units, while enemy tank losses are estimated at well over the hundred mark.

The caution of the British communiqués is quite comprehensible. In the past Marshal Rommel has proved a wily adversary and in the Gazala campaign his temporary withdrawal into a minefield gap was prematurely heralded as a United Nations victory. However, this time the shoe appears to be on another foot. Any assumption the present Axis withdrawal to their starting position west of the British minefields is a mere maneuver seems refuted by the scale of their losses and other evidences that it was done only under direct pressure of Allied air and land strength.

Nazi Encampments Raided

While RAF and United States bomber and fighter squadrons maintained their ceaseless air blitz, fast United Nations tanks and armored cars, avoiding head-on clashes with German panzers, passed around the Nazi flanks attacking their encampments, supply echelons and other accessible units in a series of highly effective hit-and-run raids.

But where Marshal Rommel's ground strategy failed completely was his inability to work his old favorite trick of decoying United Nations tanks into nests of 88-mm. antitank guns.

It will be recalled that in the Gazala campaign on several occasions German tanks allowed themselves to be chased by Allied armored units, leading them head

Continued on Page 6, Column 7

Loss of Novorossisk to Germans uncertain as Soviets try to hold Volga until winter.

By the War Editor of The Christian Science Monitor
Drawn from dispatches of the Associated Press and other sources

Mr. Churchill's confident report on the desert fighting coupled with Mr. Willkie's statement that Marshal Rommel had lost 100 out of 290 first-line tanks has brought a much-needed fillip to United Nations hopes.

Assurances that General Alexander has been completely re-equipped by means of vessels loaned by the United States and may be expected to be a match for the Axis force means not only that the United Nations may be blunting the U-boat weapon but, still more, that American reinforcements have brought a real threat to Marshal Rommel's supply lines by land and sea. What they do not do is give immediate help to Russia. In fact, Mr. Churchill seemed to hint that the Nazi forces might have to be met south of the Caucasus. Certainly the position of the Russians today is highly disquieting—pushed back as they are almost to the environs of Stalingrad.

Nevertheless, the Churchill statement goes far to restore confidence in the management of the global war—it is on a par with Washington's forehanded occupation of the Galapagos Islands by arrangement with Ecuador. It gives some ground for supposing that the preparation for "full-scale operations," visible, as Mr. Churchill says, in British ports, may prove a means of preventing a serious defeat of the Russians.

The Prime Minister's observations on Egypt are borne out by the fact that Marshal Rommel has been forced back by General Montgomery's Eighth Army men to where the Nazis started from in the minefields of El Himeimat. The loss of Axis tanks, reported by Mr. Willkie and confirmed by The Christian Science Monitor's correspondent at Cairo, appears to have been at least partly due to effective work by American tank corps.

The Russians, however, are still being hard-pressed. Whether they have lost Novorossisk, one of the last remaining harborages in the Black Sea, as Germans claimed two days ago, is still uncertain. In any event, the Axis forces must be so near to the port as to render it unusable.

Marshal Von Bock's reckless use of reserves has allowed the Germans to outnumber the Russian forces by a considerable margin.

Nevertheless, Marshal Timoshenko has left no weak point in his long defense line and every brief Axis advance is exacting a heavy toll. At one point, Mozdok at the south end of the line in the Caucasus, the Russians report recapture of ground previously lost.

In the Southern Pacific events have yet to be clarified. The Japanese week-end attempt to throw a landing party on Guadalcanal Island in the Solomons seems to have partially succeeded, although American bombers have made the adventure very costly. It may be that the Marines and others on the island have only a cleaning-up job on their hands. The situation at Kokoda, 60 miles from Port Moresby on New Guinea, also needs clarification. The Allied forces have had to retreat a little, but so far as can be gleaned, the main defense in the mountain pass near Kokoda is still holding.

Egypt:

Wrecked Nazi Tanks Scattered on Desert

Scattered over the desert are wrecks of German tanks destroyed by United States tank crews in General Field Marshal Erwin Rommel's latest thwarted drive toward the Valley of the Nile.

The exact number of Axis Afri-

Continued on Page 6, Column 3

Holiday Labor Sets Ships Record

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8—The ships, planes, and guns which are to help make this world safe for American labor continued to cascade from the country's immense industrial plant yesterday as millions of American workmen elected to work through the traditional Labor Day holiday.

In fact, a world's record was established by the 600,000 shipyard workers when 223 new ships were either launched or had their keels laid in this single 24-hour period. New keels numbered 49 and launchings 174.

Setting the pace for holiday production, which had the active support of the country's unions and labor leaders, Donald M. Nelson, Chairman of the War Production Board, promised that "production is not going to break down."

The WBP chief warned, however, that only prodigious and unstinting effort by labor could insure victory.

Particularly significant, it is felt, is the fact that in only a few instances were keel-layings arranged so that they would fall on Labor Day, yesterday's record having resulted almost wholly from the steady upswing in the production of naval and mercantile vessels.

Covered Wide Range

Washington did not give a breakdown of the 223 vessels by type, although it was revealed that they ranged all the way from destroyers and standardized freighters of 10,000 tons deadweight to torpedo boats and invasion craft.

While shipbuilders admit that there is virtually no comparison between the job of constructing a delicate and complicated destroyer and that of assembling an invasion boat, they point out that all types are needed to win this war and that the one-day launching or keel-laying of 223 boats of any type is bad news for the Axis.

According to maritime records, the previous record was established on July 4, 1918, when 95 ships were launched in this country's first struggle against Teutonic brutality and ambition.

Interest was aroused by the launching, a month ahead of schedule, of what the Navy Department reveals is a new kind of "landing ship for tanks." Sent into the Ohio River at Pittsburgh, the new vessel superficially resembles a long, square oil-tanker and is obviously designed to carry a long line of tanks in much the same manner that a ferry-boat carries a line of automobiles.

The Navy declared that the new tank-carrier is an enlarged version of the landing barges used by the United States Marines in the Solomons Islands attack.

Accident Rate Falls

Less automobile travel due to gasoline rationing and work as usual in many factories helped hold holiday fatalities down to 282, including 176 in traffic. This is less than half the total for a year ago.

On the railroads, travel was reported 50 to 75 per cent heavier than last year's Labor Day week end.

In a radio broadcast at a Labor rally in Cleveland, Mr. Nelson said

Continued on Page 6, Column 7

Text of President's Labor Day message: Page 8.

Labor Greetings Sent By Namesake Towns

By the Associated Press

Washington, Sept. 8

A dozen towns in the United States named for European cities sent Labor Day greetings to their namesakes on the theme, "Free Labor Will Win." The messages were assembled by the Office of War Information and broadcast by short wave in various languages.

Moscow, Vt., a hamlet of 150, promised the Russian capital "to raise more food on our farms and to fight shoulder to shoulder with you on the battlefield so that our common enemy, Fascism, may be wiped off the face of the map."

War Hits Tea and Cakes

OTTAWA, Sept. 8 (AP) — Canadian women were urged today to forego their customary tea and cakes at afternoon and evening social gatherings for the duration of the war to conserve tea, coffee, and sugar.

In a letter to all national women's organizations Miss Byrne Hope Sanders, Director of the Consumer Branch of the Wartime Prices and Trade Board, said "somehow we have to get our women to revolutionize their practice of serving tea at afternoon or evening affairs and the feeling that there must be cakes and sweets at every function."

Rommel in a Hole, Willkie Says

ANKARA, Turkey, Sept. 8. Delayed. (AP)—Wendell L. Willkie, personal representative of President Roosevelt, disclosed on his arrival by plane from Cairo yesterday that 100 of Field Marshal Erwin Rommel's 290 first line tanks were knocked out by Allied Forces in the first battle of the recent Axis offensive in the Egyptian Desert.

"Rommel is in a hole," Willkie declared in a press conference in the residence of U. S. Ambassador Laurence A. Steinhardt.

"He attacked the Allied positions and had 100 of his 290 first line tanks knocked out by Allied forces in the first battle. I saw the ruins of these tanks myself.

"I am convinced that Rommel has lost 40 per cent of his punch."

Willkie, who visited the desert battlefield while in Egypt, said the truth of a great Allied victory in the Egyptian Desert had not yet been made entirely public.

"Rommel claims that his maneuver was only for reconnaissance," he said, "but a few more of these and he won't have any troops left to fight with."

He said the Axis setback in Egypt was the beginning of a changing of the tide in the battle for the Middle East and would be followed by a changing of the tide of battle on other fronts throughout the world in favor of the Allies.

Mr. Willkie made the trip to Ankara in a twin-motored transport, a Douglas DC-3 Airliner.

Ambassador Steinhardt, British Ambassador Sir Hughe M. Knatchbull-Hugessen, other allied diplomats, and several hundred Turks were among those who met him. Mr. Willkie waved and smiled to the crowd.

Today, Willkie was to attend a large reception at the U. S. Embassy followed by dinner at the home of the Turkish Foreign Minister, Numan Menemioglu. Mr. Willkie will lunch with the British Ambassador Thursday and dine at a formal U. S. Embassy party that evening. He is scheduled to depart Sept. 11 on a trip that is taking him to many capitals before his return to Washington.

41 Communities in Greater Boston Area Await Surprise Test Blackout

Warden's Call Is to Precede Public Alert

Residents of the 41 cities and towns of Greater Boston are warned to be on the alert for a test blackout which will come some night this week without advance warning.

Except for the fact that sirens will be used to call together ARP workers, only one important change in procedure will be made this time. The blackout will be ordered on the Green 2, or test blue. In a real raid, this would be the point at which approaching planes were positively identified as unfriendly.

Sirens will sound first on the Green 1, or test alert, in a mobilization signal which is being used for the first time in a blackout test. It will consist of a serioes of five-second blasts, spaced in groups of two, and lasting for four minutes. It concerns no one except ARP workers.

Approximately 20 to 30 minutes later, according to the usual time schedule, the Green 2 will be flashed within the civilian defense network. Electric light companies will be informed, and street lights will go out. The blackout will then be on, and house lights must be extinguished.

Shortly after—perhaps only five minutes—the sirens will sound again in the test alarm. This signal is distinguished from the mobilization call by the fact that it is an uninterrupted series of short blasts. It lasts for two minutes. Everyone must get off the streets and take shelter.

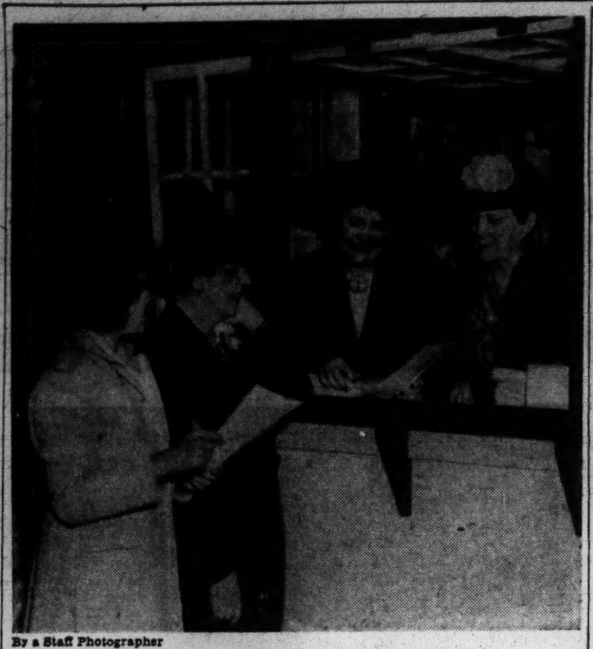
The all clear, the usual single-pitched siren call, lasting for one minute will end the test, and lights may come on again.

In Boston, gas-lighted street lamps will be put out, one by one, beginning with the Green 1, but this will be an exception to the general rule. Elsewhere street lights will go out on the Green 2. The reason for the special practice is that it takes some time for wardens to put out the gas lamps, for they must be worked by hand, and Boston wants to be sure to have them all out by the time the blackout begins.

How will I know when to black out? In actual practice, you will not know when to douse your lights unless you look out at the street lights now and then after you hear the mobilization signal. If you should happen not to notice when the outside lights go out, you will be soon warned by the wardens.

War production plants, freight yards, and shipping points will not be ordered to comply with the blackout.

The area affected reaches from the coast, inland to Weston and Wellesley, north to Reading, and south to Canton. It embraces nearly 2,000,000 persons and covers an area of 459 square miles. This will be the fourth such test for Region 5. Only wardens, police, firemen, and police and fire auxiliaries will report for duty.



By a Staff Photographer

Booth of League of Women Voters

Information for voters will be dispensed this week from this booth on Boston Common, opened this morning by the Boston League of Women Voters. Within the booth can be seen, left to right, Mrs. Benjamin Kraus, Vice-President of the Boston City Federation of Organizations, and Mrs. Henry G. Halladay; while standing outside are, left to right, Miss Caroline Monks and Mrs. James W. McLoon.

Boston's Show Tells Changes In Furniture

The Boston Furniture Market, held every six months, opened for the thirty-fourth time this morning in Mechanics Building, and War Production Board regulations were apparent throughout the exhibits.

Baby cribs now have wooden slats instead of steel springs, and, of course, wooden sides. All the metal remaining is the small amount needed for hinges and braces. Baby carriages, too, have taken on a very new and different appearance. The Thayer Company of Gardner, Mass., one of the largest exhibitors of this item, has worked out a sturdy, light-weight, collapsible carriage that mothers will think no hardship to push around. WPB allows the baby-carriage trade only six pounds of steel per carriage instead of the former 35 pounds. Wool is now used for handles, springs, frame, and wheels, and the carriage weighs 12 to 20 pounds less than it used to. Yet it is large and comfortable and fully guaranteed, they say.

Exhibitors of living room furniture have a kind of lost look these days, and are at the show simply because the space was contracted for some time ago. But they have nothing to sell. The WPB has stopped the manufacture of upholstered furniture, using steel for springs and other parts, as of Nov. 1.

Women Urge Attendance At The Primaries

"Vote as you please, but vote!" This slogan of the Boston League of Women Voters will be urged upon the public by a Voters' Information booth on Boston Common, opposite West Street, beginning today and continuing through Sept. 14, Sundays excepted. The booth will be open from 10 a. m. to 6 p. m.

In other years the booth has been opened only just before elections, but, says Mrs. Edgar J. Driscoll, President of the Boston League, "this year we feel that the importance of the primaries is so great that we have decided to run the Information Booth for the week before Primary Day, Sept. 15.

"We have been greatly disturbed," she adds, "by the light voting in other parts of the country and we hope that we shall be able to encourage Bostonians to be more responsible and more patriotic to such questions as: Am I a registered voter? Where is my polling place? What ward and precinct am I in? What candidates are running for what offices? What are the views of my candidates on various questions of public policy?

Information contained in The Christian Science Monitor is being distributed at the booth.

Streamlined Rule for Boston Unpopular With Politicians

Up and Down Beacon Hill

Political talk in City Hall corridors still swings to departmental reorganization these days, but the words said in its favor are few and far between.

Since the Finance Commission revived the issue of economy through departmental reshuffling, declaring it was one excellent way to help ward off wartime financial crisis, the line has been forming on the right for practical politicians eager to take a crack at the "visionary" reform.

The plain fact seems to be that—barring miracles, which sometimes come about in Boston politics—the whole proposal will be allowed to go quietly "by the board."

Whether something else will be done to rescue Boston from what the Finance Commission has called the brink of a financial precipice remains to be seen. War's cruel pincers—decreasing income, increasing outgo—found Bostonians already paying more for their government than residents of practically every other large city in the country.

Just for the record, Boston has the highest adjusted tax rate, and the highest, or nearly the highest, per capita costs of any city over 500,000 in population in the United States. This, despite recent economies.

Monetary Saving Denied

Why the coolness to reorganization? Why, when the Finance Commission and other independent observers feel more logical, orderly overall alignment of Boston's multiple departments would contribute to administrative economy?

Because, in the first place, the men who play the political game with a relish and consider themselves down-to-earth, practical experts, deny there would be any money saving. And—perhaps more important—they feel reorganization would throw certain monkey wrenches into the governmental machinery.

Mayor Maurice J. Tobin has made no public statement indicating his attitude, but those closest to him say he is inclined to listen to those advisers hostile to the reorganization plan.

Here is the way the practical politicians argue. They think of government in terms of persons. Mention public works, and they have no picture of garbage trucks, or street lighting, or bridge maintenance. They think of tall, husky, red-headed, capable Commissioner George Hyland.

First Question Is of Jobs

Mention the fire department, and they don't respond in terms of fire engines, modernity of equipment, or even the fires. First they think of quiet, cultured, musically-inclined Commissioner William Arthur Reilly.

So with reorganization. Suggest that the street-laying-out department might well come under public works, which now does street lighting, and the politicians think of putting John Donoghue under George Hyland.

Or the registry (of vital statistics) under the City Clerk, and they think of Frank Fay under Wilfred Doyle.

Quite candidly, it runs against the grain.

And they say, where's the saving? Wouldn't we still have to do the same number of tasks? And wouldn't it require the same number of persons? Or would you "fire" some of the City employees?

Fin Com Has an Answer

The Fin Com has an answer—that employment lists are shrinking naturally, and the men wouldn't have to be replaced if similar tasks were done by the same office, not twice in two different offices. But they just don't see it that way.

As evidence of the prevailing trend within the Administration, the most recent City Record, which carries in its masthead the description, "Official Chronicle of Boston Municipal Affairs," has this to say:

"The charts (of 1942 revenues and expenses) show that . . . no possible shift in arrangements of the departments under his (the Mayor's) control could provide a more economical arrangement."

The Fin Com believes that the structure of government has for sometime been "unwieldy, inefficient, and uneconomical."

Beyond this head-on collision there is another argument against reorganization which runs deeper into the theory and practice of municipal government.

The Civil Service Phase

Present departments, if lumped with others, would then become "divisions" within a big, all-embracing department. Each head of a division would have to be, under State law, a Civil Service appointee.

Those outside City Hall would instinctively react favorably. The more Civil Service, the better. Those inside City Hall instinctively react unfavorably. Very unfavorably. The more Civil Service, the less control the Mayor can exercise.

It is not merely an argument for the spoils system, although this enters into it. The contention is that since the division heads would play a part in formulating policy, they should be responsive to the Mayor—or, as they prefer to put it, "closer to the people."

Perpetuating Political Control

What it amounts to is this. It is a denial of the heirachical principle. The Army, and every other heirarchy, operates on the theory that no one man can control more than a certain number of others, and authority should fan out as it goes down.

Under the present plan, the Mayor controls—in theory—each of the approximately 50 department heads. They are personally responsible to him. Their personal and political loyalty, as well as administrative loyalty, is assured.

So the upshot of it is the Mayor will probably continue with what he calls "internal reorganization"—that is, improvements in efficiency, here and there, among the existing departments. He cites with some pride the economies accomplished in this direction, but in his January inaugural address he indicated he felt that nearly everything along that line had already been done.

Bostonians, therefore, can expect to have to tighten their belts several more notches and take on, in addition to greatly increased Federal taxation, a possible $45 to $50 City tax rate next year.

William R. Frye

Dr. Whittlesey to Repeat 'Political Strategy' Talk

Tomorrow night at 8 o'clock, Dr. Derwent Whittlesey of Harvard will give a free public lecture on "Earth and Political Strategy." Dr. Whittlesey spoke on this subject last spring before a restricted audience. Tomorrow's lecture will be held in Harvard's new Lecture Hall.

Boats for Nantasket Tied Up for the Winter

Steamers operating between Boston and Nantasket Beach—the only service of its kind left at the Port of Boston—were withdrawn for the winter today and the two vessels which have been operating will tie up at Nantasket. The last trip from Boston was from India Wharf at 4 p. m.

By a Staff Photographer

Irving Berlin Visits Boston

The song writer, who came to Boston today in connection with the showing of the picture "Holiday Inn," for which he wrote the music, and to aid in selling bonds on Boston Common, is shown at the piano in the Ritz-Carlton.

War Song Can't Be Written To Order, Says Irving Berlin

By Albert D. Hughes

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

America's "great" war song may be a simple little tune and ditty turned out by some song writer in order to pay his room rent, Irving Berlin predicted today in Boston.

Answering a question as to why America has yet no great war song, this slight framed writer, wearing a sort of perpetually harassed look accented by his heavy rimmed glasses, argued that one simply "can't order a song." "Government officials who ask song writers to 'cut out the slush and write a good patriotic song,' simply don't know what they're asking," Mr. Berlin said.

Not Always Patriotic

Mr. Berlin pointed out from his long experience in the song-writing game that great war songs are not necessarily patriotic. As an example he pointed out that "Tipperary," the popular marching song of World War I was not a war song. "But it did go well in marching time hence it caught on in soldier favor," he said.

He also said that his own "Oh How I Hate to Get Up in the Morning," which inevitably conjurs up World War I was written as a comedy song and not a war song. He added that one of the most popular songs in the show "This Is the Army" from which he stole a day or so off as a performer to come to Boston is titled "I'm Getting Tired So I Can Go to Bed."

"It strikes a common chord in soldier sentiment," he said.

The Common Chord

Of the "common chord," Mr. Berlin had a lot to say. "If someone right now could sit down and express within a song all the things we are thinking about the war we might have the great song of the war. It will come, too. I think a few good victories might inspire it," he said.

Again Mr. Berlin emphasized that before Pearl Harbor there wasn't a song writer in Tin Pan Alley who dared to write a song deriding Germany. "We were too divided at that time, there was too much isolationism," he explained.

"But God Bless America, which was not a success in 1918 when it was written, was reintroduced to America at about the time of Munich," he said. "The song reminded people of what they might stand to lose after Munich and it was this factor, he believes, that made it 'catch on.'"

Not Just 'Over There'

"Today we're fighting a war all over the globe. There is no longer an 'Over There'," he said. "It's 'Over Here' too, as well. Our feelings have changed about war. It's become more personal to all of us and less sentimental," he added. "That's why I believe we are not doing quite so much rhapsodizing about it."

Over and beyond being in Boston in connection with the running of the picture "Holliday Inn" at the Paramount Theater, Mr. Berlin, who enjoys the distinction of writing songs and giving them to the government, also aided in selling bonds at the kiosk on Boston Common.

Petition Asks Lottery For Old-Age Aid

An initiative petition to repeal the present old-age-assistance law and to establish a new system financed by a state lottery plus the State and Federal Governments was filed today by Charles C. O'Donnell, State President of the Massachusetts Society for Old Age Pensions.

The new system proposed would be relieved of any connection with local public welfare departments.

After Robert T. Bushnell, Attorney General, approves a description of the initiative petition, the Society must file at least 20,000 signatures of registered voters on or before the first Wednesday in December.

If the 1943 Legislature indorses the proposal, it will become law without further action. However, if the Legislature rejects the measure, its backers may obtain a state-wide referendum at the election the following November by filing 5,000 additional signatures.

The same organization two years ago placed on the ballot two questions of public policy, one calling for a state lottery to finance old-age asistance and another asking for a $10-a-week pension for old-age-assistance recipients.

The plan advanced in the initative petition filed today embodies both these proposals, which were approved by the voters by substantial margins in the districts in which the questions were submitted. Despite these votes, the Legislature turned down the State lottery and raised only partially the benefits under old-age assistance.

Yankee Ingenuity $500 Scholarship To Worcester Boy

WORCESTER, Mass., Sept. 8 (AP) The Worcester Polytechnic Institute announced today the award of its $500 Yankee ingenuity scholarship to Lennart H. Anderson, of Worcester, for his construction out of makeshift parts of a workable X-ray apparatus.

Young Anderson studied his brother's chemistry and physics books, and, using such parts as mercury from discarded thermometers, aluminum from an old cooking utensil, tungsten from burned-out floodlights, and copper wire bought at a 10-cent store, constructed his apparatus.

The scholarship was established 15 years ago by Dr. Henry M. Fuller of New York, an alumnus and trustee of the Institute, and is awarded annually to an entering student who shows ingenuity of a sufficiently high order.

Copper Mining in Vermont Revived

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTPELIER, Vt., Sept. 8—The war has revived mining of copper in Vermont on a scale that far surpasses that industry's peak production reached nearly a century ago. Workings in Orange county which have lain dormant for many decades are again humming with activity as the Vermont Copper Co., Inc., commences filling a contract entered into with the Metals Reserve Corporation and the Reconstruction Finance Corporation for 16,500,000 pounds of the metal. Announcement of consummation of the contract was made Saturday by Lester E. Richwagen, Vermont district manager of the War Production Board.

The Week in Vermont

Chief activity is at the Elizabeth mine in South Strafford, where operations began nearly a century and a half ago. A report on the Strafford deposit made by the State geologist of New Hampshire in 1848 speaks of the operations there in the following words: "It is wrought in the open air, by blasting with gunpowder and although the work has been in progress for at least half a century, there seems to have been but little ore removed, the bed being so extensive that the quantity taken out is small compared with the inexhaustible supply."

Although the copper company was formed last April, delays in getting the contract approved have prevented the Vermont company from throwing its full resources into the enterprise. About 30 men are now working at the mine, clearing out the shafts and constructing necessary buildings, work that has been going on for months in anticipation of approval.

The War Production Board's copper branch in Washington, the United States Bureau of Mines and the United States Geological Survey, have been enthusiastic about the potentialities of the Vermont copper mines from the start. Their interest rose following reports from H. M. Kingsbury, internationally known geologist, formerly associated with the American Smelting & Refining Co., who was retained by the Vermont Copper Co., and has been conducting an investigation of the properties for the past three months.

The Bureau of Mines has just opened a regional office in Hanover, N. H., 15 miles from South Strafford, and is expected to put 22 men to work on drilling operations. Already drilling crews have been put to work on the Elizabeth mine to determine if output can be increased beyond the 16,500,000 pounds of copper contracted for. The War Production Board hopes that production in this area may be doubled over the contract amount.

A concentration mill capable of reducing 500 tons of ore daily will be built on the mine site, and is now being designed by the Gallagher Company of Salt Lake City. The mill will use the flotation process. A similar mill has already been designed and the machinery ready for shipment.

It is expected the Elizabeth mine will be in full operation by Feb. 1, and the 25 per cent copper concentrate will be shipped to New York for smelting. About 60 tons of concentrate a day will be shipped out when the mill is operating at capacity and it is expected between 175 and 200 persons will be employed.

If the drillings being made by the Bureau of Mines confirm the amount of copper at the Elizabeth workings, the mill capacity may be increased to 1,000 tons a day.

Salvation Army Dedicates Flag

Salvation Army leaders from all parts of New England met last night at the Palace Auditorium, Washington and East Brookline Streets, to honor 125 members of the organization serving in the armed services of the United States.

A service flag with 125 stars was dedicated, with one star of gold a memorial to John Daniel Buckley, aviation ordnance man, 3rd class, killed as he manned a machine gun during the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor on Dec. 7.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

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Entered at second class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

IT'S YOUR WAR

Help with Copper Plates and Steel Dies

The Government wants all OBSOLETE* plates and dies turned in by the owner before September 20 unless assurance of their future use is given. Will you please advise us at once which of your plates and dies you no longer want, or come in and go over them with us now.

Why not order from your plates and dies now and then let us turn them in to the government?

*A plate or die is declared obsolete if it has not been used during the two and a half years preceding July 1, 1942.

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Tradition Worth Preserving

By a Staff Photographer

It's an Old Boston Custom

As traditional as the swan boats and sailors rowing on the Public Garden Pond is the long-established practice of feeding the pigeons in this Boston beauty spot. Even in September, when the still warm, but lengthening, rays of the sun make leafy patterns on gravel walks, and the soft splash of swan boat paddles are reminiscent of midsummer, girls like these stop on the bridge to feed peanuts, purchased from the Italian vendor on Charles Street, to the importunate pigeons.

Semblance of Old-Time Fire Flares in Politics of Maine

The Week in Maine

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUGUSTA, Maine, Sept. 8—With Maine's September election a week away, politics which has lain dormant throughout the usual campaigning period, suddenly is flaring forth with some semblance of the old-time fire which used to make Maine's early election campaign outstanding.

Gov. Sumner Sewall, seeking re-election, has been stepping up his campaign and, the past week, carried it into the home territory of his Democratic opponent, banker George W. Lane, Jr., by visiting the Democratic stronghold of Lewiston for a two-day Republican get-together in Androscoggin County. Governor Sewall visited mills and factories, spoke to Republican meetings. His urging that rationing of gasoline be made nation-wide has struck a particularly popular note, and he lost no friends among the shipyard workers when he bluntly asserted it is "ridiculous" for them to be hard pressed for tires to get to and from their defense plants when residents of other sections of the country burn up vast quantities or rubber and gas on unrestricted pleasure driving.

United States Senator Ralph Brewster also has been active. Maine people, Senator Brewster avers, are "sick at heart over the confusion and ineptitude prevailing in many phases of the war effort and will express their collective judgments by voting a vigorous protest to it. As with the Governor, Senator Brewster hits ration bickering and alleged confusion over the rubber situation.

Democratic campaigners also are warming up. Mr. Lane has attacked the Sewall Administration, charging the Governor should not take credit for a financial statement when actually increased revenues and the fact less has been spent, rather than administrative changes resulting in economies, are responsible for the excellent condition of the State's finances. Turning back the pages to the beginning of rationing, Mr. Lane declares the Governor, by invoking the "gasless Sunday" ruling a year ago Labor Day, cost Maine tremendous sums in vacation business.

Meanwhile, Democratic Senatorial nominee Fulton J. Redman assails Maine Republican Senators for not being on the job in Washington instead of campaigning in Maine. Their criticism of President Roosevelt's interest in New York politics is not consistent with their own interest in Maine politics, says Mr. Redman.

But even this last-minute steaming up of the political discussion does not appear to have had the effect of making Maine election conscious and it would appear that the vast majority of the voters, unless they have something personal at stake, are remaining apathetic to the campaign and far more interested in the conduct of the war. Republican State Chairman Morton says he expects Sewall's margin to be at least 22,000, which promptly led State Democratic Chairman Lancaster to inquire why he placed the figure so far under Governor Sewall's margin two years ago. One answer might be public apathy. Doubtless Democrats would attribute it to something else.

Teacher Shortage Problem

Also there are several problems of more immediate consequence in the eyes of some Maine people. For instance, Maine, it would appear, is faced with a serious shortage of trained teachers with schools scheduled to open this or next week. It has been reported 27 schools are without principals. Teachers are being urged too shun high wages in defense plants and remain true to their calling as a patriotic contribution. Teachers who have been retired are coming back into the active field.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

DRIZZLE RAIN COOL WARMER

Boston and Vicinity: Occasional light rain. Little change in temperature tonight. Gentle winds.

New Hampshire and Vermont: Slightly cooler north, little change in south portion, occasional light rain tonight.

Southwestern Maine, Massachusetts, Connecticut, and Rhode Island: Occasional light rain. Little change in temperature tonight.

Eastport to Block Island: No small craft or storm warnings are being displayed.

High Tides at Boston

Tuesday, 10:44 p. m.: height, 9.6 feet.
Wednesday, 11:12 a. m.: height, 9.2 feet.
Light all vehicles Tuesday by 7:36 p. m.

Mr. Channing New Publishing House Trustee; Mr. Comer First Reader of The Mother Church

The Trustees of The Christian Science Publishing Society today announced the election, with the concurrence of The Christian Science Board of Directors, of Mr. George Channing, C. S. B., of San Francisco, California, as a Trustee to fill the vacancy left by the passing of Judge Herbert L. Standeven. The election was held in accordance with Article XXV, Section 3, of the Manual of The Mother Church by Mary Baker Eddy.

Mr. Channing was educated in the public schools of Providence, Rhode Island, his native state, and at Brown University from which he graduated with a degree of A. B. Subsequently he studied law for a year at Boston University and for another year at Yale. For 10 years he was engaged in newspaper work, acting at one time as City Editor of the Seattle (Washington) Star.

Mr. Channing served in France during the World War I as a Corporal, and near the end of his service graduated from a French Artillery School as First Lieutenant, Reserve, C.A.C., U.S.A. He joined The Mother Church in 1923, already having joined Fifth Church of Christ, Scientist, San Francisco, which he served as First Reader and President. He was Advertising Representative of The Christian Science Monitor for San Francisco.

Mr. Channing received Primary class instruction in Christian Science in 1926 and immediately began public practice. He was appointed Christian Science Committee on Publication for Northern California in 1932, serving for six years. During that time he was a member of the Normal Class of The Christian Science Board of Education. In 1938 he was appointed a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship and served in that capacity until his appointment as First Reader of The Mother Church in 1941.

Mr. Channing will continue to hold his classes as a teacher of Christian Science and conduct the meetings of the Association of his pupils in San Francisco, California.

Exchange of Letters

Following is a copy of a letter from Mr. Channing to The Christian Science Board of Directors:

Dear Friends:

In response to a call by the Trustees of The Christian Science Publishing Society to serve as a member of their Board, and after consulting with you and having received your approval, I am requesting you to accept my resignation and release me from the duties of the office of First Reader of the The Mother Church.

May I, while requesting you to accept this resignation, thank you warmly for your constant support and unfailing kindness to me in the office which I am hereby relinquishing.

With loving appreciation and good wishes to you in your consecrated and responsible service as the directing authority of the great church founded by our Leader, Mary Baker Eddy,

Faithfully yours,

GEORGE CHANNING

The reply from the Board of Directors to Mr. Channing follows:

Dear Mr. Channing:

It is with regret that we comply with the request presented in your letter of Sept. 3 to accept your resignation and release you from the duties of the office of First Reader in The Mother Church. We realize, however, the importance of the work to which you have been called, and that you will find in your new office many opportunities to promote and extend the Cause which our Leader, Mary Baker Eddy, established.

We are confident that in the activity you are undertaking you will continue the faithful service which you have heretofore given to our Cause with marked ability and distinction in the office of Committee on Publication for Northern California, as a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship, and as First Reader in The Mother Church. Our loving good wishes go with you.

Cordially and sincerely yours,

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

Temporary First Reader

Mr. Gordon V. Comer, C. S. B., of Denver, Colorado, has accepted the invitation of The Christian Science Board of Directors to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Mr. Channing, and will serve as temporary First Reader of The Mother Church for the remainder of the unexpired term. He will assume the duties of First Reader as of Oct. 1.

Mr. Comer served as First Reader of The Mother Church for a period from June, 1932, to June, 1935. He will continue to hold his classes as a teacher of Christian Science and conduct the meetings of the Association of his pupils in Denver, Colorado.

Vargas Warns Rumor Mongers In Brazil of Harsh Penalties

RIO DE JANEIRO, Sept. 8 (AP)—President Vargas declared in a speech on Brazil's Independence Day, coinciding this year with Labor Day in the United States, that "rumor mongers and defeatists, regardless of nationality, will be harshly treated" in Brazil.

Addressing a holiday crowd of 70,000 at a football stadium, the President said that Germans and Italians living in Brazil would be well-treated as long as they were law-abiding, but that persons who spread false reports would be "segregated from society, reduced to the conditions of suspects, and declared unworthy of Brazilian citizenship."

"National unity and continental unity are imperatives at this moment," President Vargas declared.

He was interrupted frequently by bursts of applause. The crowd also cheered Nelson Rockefeller, Co-ordinator of Inter-American Affairs on a trip from Washington, and Augustin P. Justo, former President of Argentina, who sat with President Vargas in the honor stand.

The President, referring to the presence of Señor Justo, said his visit to Brazil was one example of "the unanimous movement of adhesion of the American peoples." He also made an indirect reference to Argentina's failure to break diplomatic relations with the Axis, declaring:

"All American nations understand that they are under the threat of identical dangers and subject to identical acts of brutality and violence. To isolate themselves means to expose themselves to the covetousness of conquerors."

Referring to the two submarines officially announced as sunk by the Brazilian Air Force, President Vargas said:

"Any enemy who steps on our soil, flies over our cities or infests our territorial waters, will receive the same punishment inflicted on the submarines which, practicing piracy, attacked our coastwise shipping and were sunk by the intrepid efficient pilots of our air force."

Brazil observed its Independence Day with an impressive military parade and with the enforcement of measures to make its war effort against the Axis more effective.

The threats of the Berlin radio, which warned recently that something unpleasant would happen yesterday to punish Brazil for entering the war, had not materialized.

To prevent disturbances police arrested a number of persons, including Vicente Coppola, Italian, local superintendent of the LATI Air Lines. Newspapers said he and several pilots of the LATI Company, which suspended operations here last year, were apprehended as they tried to leave the country.

Police took elaborate precautions to prevent demonstrations by unfriendly elements. It was announced that about 300 Fascist Integralists, who made an unsuccessful attempt to overthrow the Vargas Government in May, 1938, "Fifth Columnists" and a few Communists had been arrested the past few days.

Unity of Purpose In All British Parties Stressed

Recorded by CBS

LONDON, Sept. 8—Sir Archibald Sinclair, speaking at the Liberal Party Conference Sept. 5, emphasized the unity of purpose existing in all parties with regard to the prosecution of the war, the BBC reported.

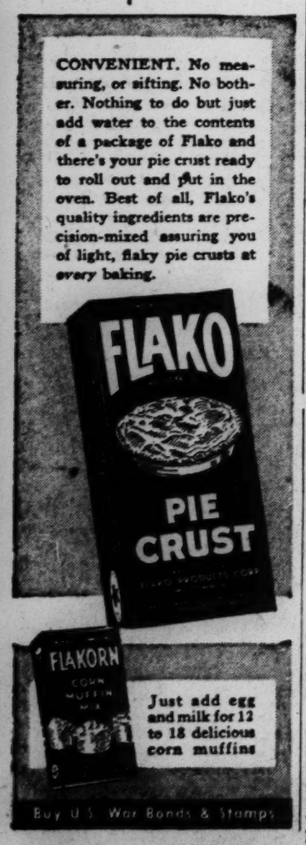
Among the 800 delegates who heard speeches from Sir Archibald Sinclair, Viscount Samuel and Liberal Members of Parliament were a number of young men and women, many of them from the service.

Sir Archibald said that the whole country and the whole of the free world were at present faced with the task of asserting the supremacy of law and justice over brute force. That, he said, must be done in Rome, Tokyo and Berlin before we have the slightest chance of creating a world where men and women could live in peace and freedom and productive activity.

Mexican Soldiers Kill Japanese Cutting Wires

MEXICO, D. F., Sept. 8 (AP)—An unidentified Japanese was killed Sept. 5 when soldiers surprised him in the act of cutting railway telegraph lines in the Mexico City suburbs.

Passengers on a train saw the Japanese at work on top of a telegraph pole and notified the military escort on the train. The soldiers ordered the man down and when he failed to comply and attempted to draw a gun they shot him.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Napoleon's Campaign Faster Than Hitler's In Drive on Moscow

MOSCOW, Sept. 8 (AP) — The 130th anniversary yesterday of the Battle of Borodino, turning point of the Napoleonic campaign in Russia, brought from military observers the comment that the German invasion now will fail as dismally as the 1812 attack.

Col. Nicholas Podorozhny wrote in Pravda that in many respects Napoleon did much better than Hitler is doing today. Napoleon, the Colonel said, covered the distance from Wilno to Moscow in 80 days.

Modern German strategists, he added, once said motorized equipment would overcome vast distances in Russia, and would enable the German invaders to move forward faster than the Russians could retreat.

But the Germans, the writer asserted, have failed to confuse or run past Russian units.

"Only wretched remnants of Napoleon's Army recrossed the frontier," Colonel Podorozhny observed. "We have more possibilities for attaining victory than our forefathers had, but also our difficulties on the road to it are greater."

Arrests Total 1,802

NEW YORK, Sept. 8 (AP)—The arrest of 142 more enemy aliens in the New York area, announced by the Federal Bureau of Investigation Sept. 5, brought to 1,802 the total of such aliens seized in the eastern and southern districts of New York State since Pearl Harbor.

P. E. Foxworth, Assistant F. B. I. Director, said it was the second largest haul of aliens for this area since Dec. 7, and listed the total contraband seized since that date as 359 shortwave receiving sets, 2 transmitting sets, 687 cameras, 101 pairs of binoculars and telescopes, 345 guns, and 11,177 rounds of ammunition.

Among those arrested in the latest raids were 116 Germans, 11 Italians and 15 Japanese. A total of 22 women were included.

Seized in Illinois

CHICAGO, Sept. 8 (AP)—J. Edgar Hoover announced Sept. 5 that F.B.I. agents had arrested William Bernhard Wernecke of Wadsworth, Ill., a German-American Bund leader whom, Hoover said, had associated with Herbert Hans Haupt, executed Nazi saboteur.

The F.B.I. chief, who made the announcement while visiting in Chicago, said that Mr. Wernecke was seized on a charge of violating the Selective Service Laws and that a virtual arsenal was confiscated at Mr. Wernecke's farm.

Also arrested by F.B.I. agents Sept. 5 was Newell McCartney, an attorney of suburban Evanston, on a charge of conspiring to commit seditious acts.

Little Shavers Big 'Scrappers'

© Abbott Laboratories

Poster Painting to Aid War Effort

Painting by Andree Ruellan, one of a group by leading American artists dramatizing the ideals for which the country is fighting. They are on exhibit at the American Artists Galleries, New York, through Sept. 15. Two of the paintings already have been selected for War Bond posters by the Treasury Department.

Senate Races in Minnesota And Colorado Bear Watching

By the Associated Press

Voters in seven States pick nominees for various offices today and before the week is out primaries will have selected candidates for seven Senate, 55 House and eight Governors' seats.

Minnesota, Washington, Colorado, Maryland, Arizona, Louisiana and Vermont vote today, with interest centered chiefly on the outcome of senatorial contests in Minnesota and Colorado.

In Minnesota, one of the opponents of Senator Joseph H. Ball in the Republican primary—Walter K. Mickelson, a publisher—has told the voters that Senator Ball had voted against the views of 80 per cent of his constituents in supporting the Administration's foreign policies prior to Pearl Harbor. Senator Henrik Shipstead (R) of Minnesota has made similar statements.

The Lieutenant Governorship nomination also was deemed more of a prize than usual in Minnesota. Gov. Harold E. Stassen, Republican, has announced that if he is re-elected he will resign in April to go on active duty as a Lieutenant Commander in the Navy. The Lieutenant Governor then would take the chair if the Republicans were victorious.

Governor Stassen is backing Ed Thye, former Deputy State Commissioner of Agriculture, for the Lieutenant Governorship nomination; Governor Stassen is opposed by John Alexander, former Congressman, and Martin A. Nelson, in the governorship race itself.

Colorado will pick nominees for two Senate seats now held by Edwin C. Johnson, Democrat, and Eugene D. Milliken, Republican. Senator Johnson's opponent is State Supreme Court Justice Benjamin C. Hilliard, who has spoken out against what he called Senator Johnson's isolationism prior to Dec. 7. Senator Millikin, who was named to fill the vacancy caused by the passing on of Senator Alva Adams, Democrat, is unopposed for the short-term nomination on the Republican ticket, as is James A. Marsh of Denver, on the Democratic side. Gov. Ralph L. Carr is unopposed for the Republican nomination for the six-year term.

Interest in Washington state centered on contests to unseat Representatives Knute Hill and John M. Coffee, both Democrats, whose prewar records have been cited by opponents. Former Senator Clarence C. Dill is seeking the Democratic nomination to succeed Representative Charles H. Leavy, now a federal judge.

Georgia votes Wednesday, with interest high in the Democratic race for Governor between Gov. Eugene Talmadge and State Attorney General Ellis Arnall. Governor Talmadge is championing "white supremacy," while Mr. Arnall said that is not at issue.

Delaware and Connecticut Republicans also meet Wednesday in state conventions, while on Saturday New Mexico has its primary and on Saturday and Monday Connecticut Republicans hold district conventions for representative nominations. The latter will resolve a heated contest for the Republican nomination to the House from the Fourth District. Mrs. Clare Booth Luce, wife of Henry Luce, publisher; Miss Vivien Kellems, manufacturer, and four men seek the nomination.

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Hartford Fire Insurance Company

Hartford, Connecticut Founded 1810

F. B. I. Seizes Trio as Tokyo Aids

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8 (AP)—The Justice Department announced Saturday that it had arrested three men, including a former employee of the Office of the Co-ordinator of Inter-American Affairs in Washington, on charges of acting as agents of the Japanese government.

J. Edgar Hoover, director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, named the three as Walker Grey Matheson of Washington, formerly a news analyst in the Inter-American Affairs Office; Joseph Hilton Smyth, and Irvine Harvey Williams, both of New York.

Mr. Hoover said that Mr. Smyth and Mr. Matheson bought the magazine The Living Age in June, 1938, with $15,000 provided by the Japanese Consulate in New York, and that the magazine was underwritten by the Consulate in the amount of approximately $2,500 a month until August, 1941

"These funds were advanced," Mr. Hoover said, "in consideration of the magazine's featuring at least one pro-Japanese article in each issue, some of the articles consisting wholly of reprint material furnished by members of the Consulate."

The F. B. I. chief said that Mr. Smyth was employed by the Consulate as a public relations counsel from 1937 to November, 1941, at $500 a month, and that he had conducted a survey in New York on Communist activities for the Japanese office.

Failing to Register Charge

The three men were seized on warrants charging them with failing to register as agents of a foreign principal, as required by law. The charge was brought under a section of the law providing a maximum penalty of 10 years imprisonment and $5,000 fine.

Mr. Matheson was discharged from the Office of Co-ordinator of Inter-American Affairs, where he had been employed, Mr. Hoover said, in a nonconfidential capacity. He said Mr. Williams was employed as a bookkeeper by Mr. Smyth and Mr. Matheson and became a co-owner of The Living Age when Mr. Smyth withdrew from the magazine in 1939. Mr. Williams, a British subject, became President and Treasurer of The Living Age Company, Mr. Hoover continued. He was born in Japan of British parents and was educated in Germany and England.

Mr. Smyth was described by Mr. Hoover as a native-born American who worked as a newspaperman and free-lance writer before organizing the Harrison, Holton Publishing Company, Inc., in New York in 1938. He shared in the purchase and publication of the magazine Current History, the F. B. I. head stated, and in 1940 helped organize Scribner's Commentator. Mr. Hoover said that Mr. Matheson was a native of Canada who acquired American citienship through naturalization. He said that Mr. Matheson toured the Orient in 1940 to gather information for articles published in The Living Age and World Over, and since 1938 had written articles for the North American Review and Current History.

Two Plead Guilty

Information at the Justice Department showed that Mr. Matheson was born at Frank, Alberta, Canada, and derived American citizenship through naturalization of his father at Honolulu in 1910. The elder Matheson was connected with the Honolulu Advertiser, and later owned and operated the Japan Times at Tokyo. Mr. Matheson received his bachelor's degree at the University of Nebraska and took some graduate work at Harvard University.

The F.B.I. said that he had worked on the New York Daily News, the Washington Post and the Washington Herald and had been associate editor for Fawcett publications.

Mr. Smyth, the Department said, was born at Plymouth, Mass., was educated in private schools in New England and the South, and had worked on various newspapers in Central America and Europe before taking up magazine work in this country.

Mr. Smyth and Mr. Williams pleaded guilty when arraigned before United States Commissioner Edward H. Fay in Brooklyn and both were held in $10,000 bail pending action of the grand jury. Mr. Matheson was to be brought to New York for arraignment later.

The F.B.I. said that the magazine The Living Age was founded in 1844 and was one of the nation's oldest monthly publications.

Arrest in Cuba

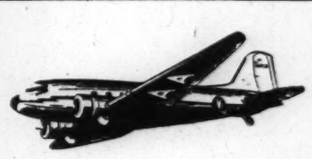
HAVANA, Sept. 8 (AP)—Cuban police announced Sept. 5 the arrest of "one of the most important spies yet captured in America" and indicated he would escape the firing squad by becoming a government witness.

Maj. Gen. Manuel Benitez, Chief of the Cuban National Police, announced the arrest of a youthful German who, he said, made a complete confession of participating in widespread espionage activities.

Among things the man admitted—and police said they had proven—was that he sent by short-wave radio and by code letters of information concerning the arrival and departure in Cuba of ships of Allied and neutral nations.

Police said they learned of the man through letters sent from Cuba. Chemists broke the secrecy of the letters by bringing out messages concealed in invisible ink.

Five crewmen of a Honduran vessel who reported their food cargo was seized by a German submarine have been detained for inquiry, police said. No details were given by officers.



CHICAGO

Washington · Los Angeles

There is no substitute for air transportation in the nation's war effort. Direct service from Boston, New York, and all the East to Buffalo, Detroit, Chicago, Washington, Cincinnati, Los Angeles and the Pacific Coast. For reservations, call the nearest American Airlines office.

AMERICAN AIRLINES Inc

ROUTE OF THE FLAGSHIPS

★ YOUR DOLLARS CAN FIGHT—BUY WAR BONDS ★

THERE'S A BATTLE TO WIN HERE AT HOME!

A decisive battle, fought on foreign land or in far distant waters, can easily be lost right here at home . . because of failure to speed the movement of the guns and shells and tools with which our men must fight. Production of this material isn't the major problem any more. It's transportation!

Every day our Army and Navy are suffering transportation defeats at State lines throughout our country . . defeats that can be cumulative . . and decisive!

These defeats are the result of artificial, legal trade barriers erected by many States, interfering with the efficient movement of material from one State to another. A costly burden to the consuming public in peace-time, they became a positive threat to victory in war-time.

In May, an aroused Federal government exacted a pledge from the Governors of the 48 States to eliminate certain of these barriers. They agreed to hold to or stay above certain very moderate size and weight minimums for highway hauling equipment, and to honor the license plates of other States.

As this is written, three months later, numerous States have completely ignored their pledges regarding license plates and one refuses to abide by its weight agreement. At least two other States are fulfilling their pledges only partially.

But even if all States were to live up to their promises to the government, we would still be losing battles at State lines . . because the agreement didn't go far enough. There are still many sabotaging barriers. Here are a few:

PUBLIC UTILITY or PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION PLATES—Several States require them. One charges as much as $500 per unit for a PSC plate, which is not a license plate. PUC or PSC plates should be honored across State lines, as license plates should be.

PORTS OF ENTRY—Five States stop vehicles at State lines to collect Port of Entry fees. At least six others delay vehicles to make check-ups of doubtful necessity.

COMPENSATION TAXES—This is the name for an *extra* tax charged in some States. In one, it runs from $75 to $250 per year per vehicle. Inability to pay such sums *beyond the regular license* forces carriers to lose time detouring the offending States.

TRAVEL ORDERS—These are, in effect, temporary "compensation" taxes. A fee is charged for the order which permits interstate operation for a limited number of hours or days.

WEEK-END DRIVING BANS—Some States prohibit highway freight movement during certain periods on week-ends and holidays . . although the war doesn't stop for week-ends.

SPECIAL LIGHT REQUIREMENTS—The ICC designates standard lighting equipment for highway trucks and trailers, but four States require six additional lights. Six others have their own requirements without regard for the ICC standards. With no constructive purpose, these requirements cause many needless delays. There is a similar confusion regarding brakes, windshield glass, rear view mirrors and other mechanical details.

PUNITIVE TAXES AND RESTRICTIONS—Many States assess punitive taxes under the names of road taxes, mileage taxes, gasoline taxes, inspection fees, etc. Others have delaying, and usually pointless, regulations. Two States even permit municipalities to charge additional gas taxes!

Is there a fair, sound, nation-wide basis for regulating highway haulage in both war-time and peace-time?

There is . . absolutely! It's this:

Get the most efficient, profitable use out of our magnificent road system and highway hauling equipment . . neither of which is now being used nearly to capacity.

Victory demands efficiency . . so we make our presses drill five times as many holes, our metals stand greater stresses, our engines develop more horsepower.

Isn't it folly, then, to shackle highway transportation, the most efficient method for most haulage jobs . . and particularly geared to war-time needs?

America needs heavier roads, stronger bridges, bigger hauling equipment . . and they will come as surely as tomorrow's sun. But new super-highways aren't imperative for the duration. Our present roads and transport equipment will carry much bigger loads than are now permitted by the barrier laws in many States.

What about bridges? A highway is no stronger than its weakest bridge . . so, where there is a weak bridge, or other bottleneck, strengthen it and get full use out of the highway!

Where will the money come from? From the taxes paid by automobile, motor truck, trailer and bus operators! Motor taxes always give the States much more money than they use to build and maintain the roads . . but a large portion of this money is diverted to other channels remote from highway operation. Motor transportation should get full use of the roads it pays for!

America must have a sensible, practical, unified highway transport program.

It will help us win the war.

It will let us all live better when peace comes.

FRUEHAUF TRAILER COMPANY • DETROIT

Art North of Boston—Activities of Women's Clubs About to Be Resumed

Civilian Defense Stressed In Show at Concord, N. H.

By Dorothy Adlow

Concord, N. H.

In the great lobby of the State House in Concord, there is now on exhibition a collection of water colors and drawings contributed by artists of New Hampshire. The show, entitled "Civilian Defense in the Present Crisis," is being sponsored by the State Council for Defense, and the New Hampshire Art Association.

But a year ago, much painting that came from the New Hampshire countryside was detached, poetical, and inward. It confirmed an independence from city routine and tumult. It bespoke a discovery that was focused in nature and not society.

In good measure, the focus has shifted, from farms to factories, from the picturesque to the practical. The exhibition in Concord shows the painter in grimmer mood, eager to represent legibly and convincingly the industriousness of his neighbors and the willingness of his compatriots to be useful in the war effort. They are subject pictures, illustrating the activities at home, in factories, in town and country. Total war is manifest in the demands upon the resourcefulness of the entire community.

Ethel R. Foster shows in a series of crayon portraits how women and girls have undertaken various services behind the lines. Clinton R. Bailey of Concord depicts the Red Cross headquarters. Archy F. McDonnell describes the ladder drill for civilians. Marjorie Fairfield of Hancock shows the airplane spotters on duty. Alice E. Cosgrove and C. Cunningham Schoolcraft also describe airspotters, and Ralph F. Pratt submits a drawing of a New Hampshire air raid post. There are pictures of students employed on farms; there is a scene of women sewing, painted by Lois Bartlett Tracy. The award of a war bond went to Omer J. Luneau of Tilton for a water color, "New Hampshire Ingenuity." Other exhibitors are Esther Holmgren, Mary Parfitt, and Arthur Schmalz.

At the State Library is a retrospective exhibition of oils, water colors, and drawings by Susan Ricker Knox. This painter's portraiture of Mexicans and American Indians has gained for her recognition and praise. She has an eye for characterizing features and is especially gifted in setting them down vividly. Her manner of painting is realistic, but the painted texture is loosely woven. There is an admixture of Impressionism which enforces the decorative quality. Many types are revealed in this Concord exhibition and Miss Knox has presented them with a great deal of sympathy and frequently with a dramatic quality.

* * *

New Hampshire Museum

A special textile display, which may now be seen in the large gallery of the New Hampshire Historical Museum, consists of a good sized collection of paisley and cashmere shawls. Textiles are, however, to be seen throughout this charming museum, located in what was originally the spacious office of Franklin Pierce.

The hooked rugs, braided rugs, embroidered pictures, woven fabrics reveal the native talent of American women. They delighted in bright colors, vivid pattern, and fanciful expression. The pictures which cover the walls show that there existed a certain timidity in regard to the more formal arts. Americans painted many portraits, life-sized oils, dainty miniatures, small wash drawings. They were either second rate imitators of the British, or forthright, fearless provincials, who did their best in an intuitive and sometimes delightful way. One of the most interesting portraits is a tavern sign done in 1794 and executed in a manner that might have delighted Gauguin and which would certainly please present day fanciers of folk art.

The museum is the respository of a variety of curiosities, all coming from the American countryside, but varying in function, design, and material. There are specimens of crude pottery, as well as exquisite porcelain, a good deal of colonial glass, and luminous clocks exemplifying the handiwork of some of our expert makers of timepieces. The furniture is solid and well-made, lacking the urbanity of the cabinet work of Rhode Island, Salem, and Philadelphia.

Indian exhibits of beadwork, basketry, and pottery disclose yet another phase of American handiwork that is still consigned to modest corners of historical museums. Yet here is indigenous work which can no longer be ignored, and which in large cities is elevated to due rank.

In the special exhibition are shawls of similar pattern which were made in the Orient and the Occident. Shippers and travelers brought back the finely woven cashmeres from India, exquisite textiles made on crude looms. The patterns run to a standard with a border of the symbolical "buta." There are a few original cashmeres in Concord, and a great many Western paisleys. The latter show many variations upon the original pattern and the introduction of new colors and motives. Experts prefer the Eastern weavers, but the quantities of Western paisleys owned by Americans of generations ago have come to betoken a certain epoch and to impart in their softened colors and rich and elaborate patterns a modest love of luxury.

Tower News Radiocasts of The Christian Science Monitor

4:30 p. m.—WRUL, 6.04mc, 17.75mc, and 15.35mc. Mondays through Fridays. Tower News radiocast from the studio of the Christian Science Publishing Society.

6:45 p. m.—WRUL, 9.70mc, 11.73mc, and 6.04mc. Mondays through Fridays, Tower News radiocast by record.

Murray Korman

Jean Darling

In "Count Me In," coming to the Shubert Thursday.

The Daily Dialer

By the Radio Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Morton Gould's orchestra plays the following program on "Music for America": Myron's "Autumn Nocturne"; Rodgers', "Mimi"; Clinton's "My Reverie"; "American Patrol"; arr. by Gould; Coates' "Sleepy Lagoon," and Sumner's "Twelfth Street Rag." Songs by Jimmy Shields, tenor, and the Song Spinners Quartet, MBS-WNAC, 8 p. m.

The important part railroads and their employees play in the war will be told in "This Nation at War." Radio listeners will be taken first to the information booth, Grand Central Station, New York; then to a freight yard in Chicago, and finally will visit the Baldwin Locomotive Works, Chester, Penn. J. E. Scott, general counsel of the Office of Defense Transportation will speak from Washington, BLUE-WHDH, 9:30 p. m.

Wednesday

Bernard Herrmann will conduct the Columbia Concert Orchestra in the Overture to Reinecke's "King Manfred"; Samuel Levine's Theme and Variations for String Orchestra, and Bizet's Petite Suite, CBS-WEEI, 3:30 p. m.

Mikhail B. Sheyne, pianist, plays Rachmaninoff's "First Prelude in G Major," and "Polka"; Scriabin's "Poeme, Op. 32"; and Khatchatourian's "Toccata" on "Recital Period," BLUE-WHDH, 3:45 p. m.

Short Waves in Boston

WRUL, 6.04, 9.70mc or 11.73mc

6:30 p. m.—News commentary in French.
6:45 p. m.—Tower News from The Christian Science Monitor, recorded.
7:00 p. m.—Soldiers and Sailors Program.
7:30 p. m.—The World of Science.
8:00 p. m.—Portuguese Program.
9:00 p. m.—Spanish Program.

WBOS, 11.73mc (25.6me)

5:00 p. m.—Spanish Program.
5:30 p. m.—Portuguese Program.
7:00 p. m.—English Program.
8:00 p. m.—Spanish Program.

Y.W.C.A. Program to Open With a Week-End Conference

This column, appearing Tuesdays and Saturdays, will be replaced by daily coverage of news of women's organizations and activities in October.

With a slogan of "Every Day at the Y. W. C. A.," the season's activities of the Boston Young Women's Christian Association begin with a week-end conference, September 19 and 20, for college and school students. Men and women from South America and China will be guests, as will students from Boston educational institutions. Talitha Gerlach, formerly a "Y" worker in China, will be the chief speaker.

Three newcomers to Boston have been added to the staff this year: Mary Gillette to teach dancing, Valerie Hunt who will specialize in relaxation and corrective exercises, and Ruth Louise Mackenzie in charge of the sports program.

Members of last year's staff who are serving elsewhere this year are Janice Janes, who has transferred to the San Francisco Y. W. C. A.; Mary Weeks who will direct health activities at the "Y" in Buenos Aires; and Edith Kelley, now a teacher in the Newton public schools.

A new item on the program is a series of six lectures on world geography, sponsored by the Workshops and the Public Affairs Committees. The lecturer will be Clyde F. Kohn of Harvard, and the first lecture will be given Tuesday evening, October 20 at 8 o'clock, others to follow each Tuesday.

With a warning that class schedules may be temporarily revised because of blackout regulations, the Y. W. C. A. presents the following list of openings:

Monday, Sept. 21, Y. M. C. A.-Y. W. C. A. dance, with instructors from the Baptiste School. Auditorium 7:30 p. m.
Thursday, Sept. 24, Industrial Department Rally. Auditorium 7:30 p. m.
Friday, Sept. 25, opening of "Six-to-Niners Club" at supper, 6:15 p. m.
Saturday, Sept. 26, Saturday Night Dance Assembly. Auditorium 8 p. m.
Monday, Sept. 28 (and continuing throughout the week), demonstrations of the "Y's" health education program.
Tuesday, Sept. 29, walking and posture demonstrations, Gym 5:30 to 7: 30 p. m.
Wednesday, Sept. 30, business and career girls' supper, 6:15 p. m.
Friday, Oct. 2, examples of the arts, put on by the Workshops Auditorium, 7:15 p. m.
Sunday, Oct. 4, Opening of Y. M.-Y. W. Co-ed Club, 3:30 p. m.

The Y. W. C. A. in Boston is making a special effort to serve the woman working at defense jobs. Thursday evenings have been set apart for activities of the Industrial Club and, they say, "if you are on night shift, ask about the daytime attractions for you and your friends." Evening activities include bowling at 5 o'clock, followed by supper and special programs and interest groups, with an informal social recreation period at 9:45.

Wives of Army and Navy officers are being invited to register at the Army-Navy Clubroom at the "Y" and to come to tea any Tuesday and get acquainted with one another.

"Y" officials are stressing, too, the availability of trained job counselors for the girl who wants to know, "What kind of work am I best fitted for? Does my job count in winning the war? Can I discuss a personal problem with someone who has never seen me before? How should I spend my time off?" Highly successful in the past, this department of Y. W. C. A. service will be meeting an even greater need this year.

Arlington Garden Club

The Arlington Garden Club, believing that more than ever we need this year the kind of beauty and inspiration which come from flowers and gardens, will hold a flower show in Arlington Town Hall, Thursday from 2 to 10 p. m. Stress will be laid upon exhibits of home-grown fruits and vegetables, as well as upon home-canning of fruits and vegetables.

Simpler than usual, the show will have for its theme the idea of patriotic co-operation with the Government's "Nutrition, Gardens, and Food Preservation" program.

A table for receiving donations of books for the armed services will be a feature, and there will be a "Wishing Well" for contributions to the Arlington Red Cross and Allied Relief Organizations. The stage will be set up as an American home and garden. There will also be a desert garden, a flower-decorated church chancel, and a star garden plot. Tea will be served from 3 to 5 p. m. Admittance to the show will be free, although a small sum will be charged for tea.

D. A. R. Student Loans

This past week saw the announcement by the Massachusetts Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, that their Student Loan Fund was again available this year for needy college students, whether eligible for membership in the D. A. R. or not. Applications should be made through the local D. A. R. chapter, and students having completed successfully at least one year of college are eligible.

Farm and Garden Shop

The food department of the Farm and Garden Shop reopened today on Newbury Street, after being temporarily closed during renovations.

The shop has made a specialty this summer of service boxes for soldiers and sailors. It will make up these boxes to order, and usually the assortments include long-lasting cookies, fruit cake, caramels, hard candy, and nuts. Daily deliveries to the shop from housewives near by and from New England kitchens include brioches, rolls, cakes, and cookies, as well as jellies, preserves, jams, and maple sugar.

Mrs. James D. Colt of Chestnut Hill, director of the Shop, has on her committee Mrs. Hubert L. Carter, President of the New England Farm and Garden Association; Mrs. F. Wayland Ayer, President of the Woman's National Farm and Garden Association; Mrs. W. Lloyd Aycock, Mrs. George U. Crocker, Miss Eleanor Daggett, Mrs. Ernest B. Dane, Mrs. Burton E. Hamilton, Mrs. Bartlett Harwood, Mrs. Edward V. Huntington, Mrs. Charles A. King, Mrs. Edward Caldwell Moore, Mrs. Harold Murdock, Mrs. Edward R. Nash, Mrs. James M. Newell, Mrs. Stephen Paine, Mrs. Millard S. Peabody, Mrs. W. Rodman Peabody, Mrs. Walter G. Resor, Mrs. Charles F. Rowley, and Mrs. Irving C. Wright.

By a Staff Photographer

Y. W. C. A. Activities Are Discussed

Miss Dorothy Rutherford, left, director of the Health Education Department at the Boston Y. W. C. A., chats with a new member of her staff, Miss Valerie Hunt, who is at the "Y" ready to begin the season's work. Miss Hunt is a graduate of Florida State College for Women, as well as of Teachers College, Columbia University, and was a teacher in the Alabama public schools.

D. A. R. Members As Fire Watchers

At the request of the United States Forest Service, members of the Massachusetts Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, will act as assistant fire watchers at State Forests.

Stationed at entrances to Myles Standish Forest, Douglas Forest, Erving Forest, Harold Parker Forest, Willard Brook Forest, Roland Nickerson Forest, and the D. A. R. Forest in Goshen, Mass., the women will have authority to stop automobiles and make the necessary requests for co-operation.

Badges have been distributed, and each worker will have the assistance of Girl Scouts of the neighborhood.

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

For Wednesday, Sept. 9
12 noon WMEX 1510kc

Funds Sought To Help Work Of Girl Scouts

Mrs. Kingsbury Browne of Brookline will head the campaign, opening here Oct. 1, to add contributors to the National Contributors' Fund of the Girl Scouts of America. Mrs. Browne was appointed Chairman at a luncheon last week at the Chilton Club, given by Mrs. Frederick H. Brooke, of Washington, D. C., Chairman of the National Committee and former National President of the Girl Scouts.

The purpose of the drive will be to expand the fund so that it will take care of the added services demanded by wartime conditions, particularly in crowded areas. As yet, only one girl in 25 in the United States is a Girl Scout. The Contributors' Fund goes to train Scout leaders, to develop intensified programs for senior-age girls in areas of increased population, and to finance an adequate field staff for promoting these ends.

Between 500 and 600 letters will be sent out by the Boston group to prospective contributors. Kidder, Peabody & Co., the banking firm, has donated to the effort a "prospectus" of the whole Girl Scout idea, made up in imitation of a stock-issue prospectus, which will be included with the letter of appeal. In addition, O. Soglow, cartoonist of the New Yorker magazine and creator of "The Little King," gave some amusing sketches which decorate a flyer describing how only one girl in 25 is a Scout, and depicting some Scout activities.

Art Exhibitions

Boston Art Club, 151 Newbury Street—Original old 18th and 19th century prints. Sept. 8-12.
Boston Public Library—Albert H. Wiggan. Collection Exhibition. Through September.
Children's Museum, 60 Burroughs Avenue, Jamaica Plain—Open to the public week days 9 to 5 (except Mondays), Sundays, 2 to 3.
Doll and Richards, 140 Newbury Street—Group of paintings by New Englanders.
Grace Horne Galleries, 270 Dartmouth Street—Prints by contemporary Americans. Through Summer.
Guild of Boston Artists, 162 Newbury Street—Members exhibitions.
Holman's Print Shop, 5a Park Street—Prints and ships and yachts.
Guild of Boston Artists, Inc., 162 Newbury Street—Exhibition by members of the Guild.
Institute of Modern Art, 210 Beacon Street—Exhibition of art work by children of the Boston Public Schools.
Station WRUL, 133 Commonwealth Avenue—Drawings of aboriginals, Peruvian Arts, by Constantino Malinowsky.
Vose Galleries, 559 Boylston Street—Pictures of ships and the sea.
Fogg Museum of Art, Harvard University, Cambridge—Collection of Chinese jade, crystal porcelain and pottery. American paintings, including recent gifts of Mrs. Gordon Dexter. European XVII century paintings, including recent gifts of Mrs. Samuel Sachs. French paintings and drawings of the 19th century. Picasso's "Guernica."
Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum, Fenway Court—Open Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, 10-4; music at 2:45. Sundays, 1-4; music at 2; admission free. Children under eight not admitted. Closed on National Holidays.
Museum of Fine Arts—Hours 9 to 5 daily; 2 to 6 Sunday; closed Mondays. Paul Revere and His Environment (Special Exhibition Galleries). Through Sept. 12. Paintings by Contemporary American Artists (Provisional Acquisitions Gallery). Prints after Raphael, engravings by Dusart, etchings by Castiglione and the Perelle (Print Department). Technique of Rajput Painting (Gallery A 2).

Exhibitions Outside Boston

Massachusetts

Concord: Concord Art Association — Exhibition of Model Aircraft.
Lowell: Whistler House — Exhibition of works by New England Artists.
Pittsfield: Berkshire Museum—Music in Art.
Winchester: Winchester Public Library Gallery—Exhibition of camera studies by Egone, sponsored by the Winchester Art Association.
Worcester: Worcester Art Museum — Exhibition of British crafts, sponsored by the British Government.

New Hampshire

Manchester: The Currier Gallery of Art—Midsummer exhibition of oils, water colors and prints by contemporary American artists: Through Sept. 7.

Today's FM Programs

W47B, Boston (46.7mc)

3:45 p. m.—Marimba Melodies.
4 p. m.—News, Book Quotations.
4:15 p. m.—"Meet the Band."
4:30 p. m.—"String Time."
5:00 p. m.—News; Military Band.
5:15 p. m.—"Rainbow Trio."
5:30 p. m.—Three Suns Trio.
5:45 p. m.—Accordion Aces.
5:30 p. m.—Three Suns Trio.
6:00 p. m.—News; Music; News.
6:30 p. m.—Emma Otero, Songs.
7:00 p. m.—News; Dinner Music.
8:00 p. m.—Army Military Bands.
8:15 p. m.—Glory Pleasant Trio.
8:30 p. m.—"Concert Hall."

W43B, Boston (44.3mc), and W39B, Mount Washington, N. H. (43.9mc)

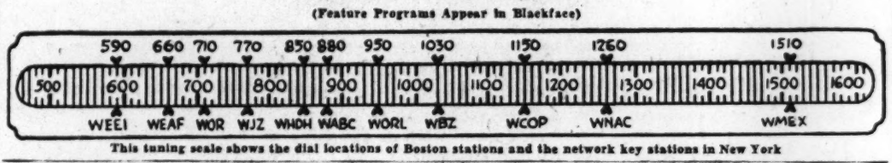
4:00 p. m.—Walter Compton, News.
4:15 p. m.—Music; Songs.
4:30 p. m.—Sports Comments.
4:45 p. m.—Dance Orchestra.
5:00 p. m.—"Dansant"; Music.
6:00 p. m.—News Service.
6:15 p. m.—Sports Roundup.
6:30 p. m.—Frazier Hunt; Comment.
6:45 p. m.—Dinner Concert.
7:00 p. m.—Fulton Lewis, Jr.
7:15 p. m.—"The Johnson Family."
7:30 p. m.—Evening Moods.
8:00 p. m.—"Music or America."
8:30 p. m.—"The Federal Ace," drama.
9:00 p. m.—Gabriel Heatter, News.
9:15 p. m.—News Service.
9:30 p. m.—Mystery Drama.
10:00 p. m.—John S. Hughes, News.
10:15 p. m.—Dance Orchestra.
10:45 p. m.—Ray Kinney's Orchestra.
11:00 p. m.—News Service.
11:15 p. m.—Dick Kuhn's Orchestra.
11:30 p. m.—Dance Orchestra.

Today on Short Waves

London—8:45 p. m.—News. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRG, 11.68 meg., 25.6 m.
Moscow—6:20 p. m.—Program in English, RKE, 9.1 meg., 34.9 m.
London—6:30 p. m.—War Review: "The War on Land." GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRG, 11.68 meg., 25.6 m.
Guatemala—8:15 p. m.—The Children's Hour. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.
Melbourne—9:25 p. m.—American Soldiers Calling Home. VLQ7, 15.23 meg., 19.7 m.
Sydney—9:25 p. m.—American Soldiers Calling Home. VLQ6, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.
London—9:30 p. m.—At Your Request. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRG, 11.68 meg., 25.6 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.
Guatemala—9:35 p. m.—Latin - American Music. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31.3 m.
London—11:15 p. m.—"Voice of the Enemy." GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRG, 11.68 meg., 25.6 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)



This tuning scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
3:00	"David Harum"; sk.	Prescott's Holiday	"Mary Marlin"; sketch.	Mutual Goes Calling	Afternoon Rhapsody
3:15	News; Hollywood	Air Express Music	"Ma Perkins"; sketch.	Mutual Goes Calling	Afternoon Rhapsody
3:30	Keyboard Concerts:	"Men of the Sea"	'Pepper Young's Family'	Shady Valley Folks	Afternoon Rhapsody
3:45	Erno Balogh	U. S. Army Program	'Right to Happiness': sk.	Shady Valley Folks	'Wartime Buying': Music
4:00	News Service	News; Tango Time	"Backstage Wife"; sk.	Walter Compton, News	Dance Matinee
4:15	Del Castillo: organ	Air Express Music	"Stella Dallas"	Music; Vocalists	Dance Matinee
4:30	Book Talk	Club Matinee: variety	"Lorenzo Jones"	Sports Comments	Dance Matinee
4:45	Piano Team	Club Matinee; News	"Young Widder Brown"	Jack McLean's Orch.	Dance Matinee
5:00	Five O'Clock Follies: music; songs	Air Express Music	"When a Girl Marries"	Sports Matinee	Terry O'Toole's Variety
5:15	"Follies"; "Post"	International Fiesta	"Portia Faces Life"	Sports Matinee	Show
5:30	Ben Bernie: music	Jack Armstrong: sketch.	Jack Dalton, songs	"Superman"; sketch	Sports; Music
5:45		Salon Serenade	Salon Serenade	Sports Matinee	News reports; Defense
6:00	News comments	News; Sports Reporter	News; Sports Reporter	News Service	Sport reports
6:15	Dorothy Kilgallen	Dinner Concert	Political Talk; Talk	Sports Roundup	Sports; "Waltz Time"
6:30	Frazier Hunt	Dinner Concert	Sports; Music; Orchid	Press Roundup	Political Talk
6:45	"The World Today"	Soldiers' & Sailors' Quiz	Lowell Thomas	Sports Results; Music	Sports of the Day
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"	"Easy Aces"; sketch	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr., News	March to Victory
7:15	Glenn Miller's Orch.	"Mr. Keen"; drama	News of the World	Political Talk	Political Talk
7:30	American Melody Hour: songs; violin	Adrian and Alice, songs	Political talk	"Confidentially Yours"	Political Talk: Music
7:45		Geoffrey Harwood, Talk	Political talk	Dance orchestra	"Is That So?": forum
8:00	Are You a Missing Heir?"; drama	Earl Godwin, News	Dave Rose's Orchestra;	Morton Gould's Orch.	Pete Herman's Orchestra
8:15		"Lum 'n' Abner"	Ginny Simms, songs	Morton Gould's Orch.	Richard Salinger, News
8:30	Hobby Lobby; guests	"Sing for Dough"	Horace Heidt's Orchestra	"The Federal Ace"; spy	Man Your Battle Stations
8:45	Hobby Lobby: News	"Sing for Dough"	Horace Heidt's Orchestra	series	Romance in Music
9:00	Tommy Riggs and Betty Lou	Famous Jury Trials	Quiz Show with Walter O'Keefe, m. c.	Gabriel Heatter, news	Variety Hour
9:15		Famous Jury Trials		Yankee News Service	Variety Hour
9:30	"Cheers From the Camps"; variety	"This Nation at War"; Nation at War: comedy	Meredith Willson and John Nesbit; music	Mystery Drama	Variety Hour
9:45				Mystery Drama	Variety Hour
10:00	show of soldier	News Here and Abroad	"A Date With Judy";	John B. Hughes, news	News reports; Defense
10:15	talent from camps	Harry De Angelis' Orch.	comedy serial	Dance orchestra	Pete Herman's Orchestra
10:30	Talks	"Music for Moderns"	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.	Del Casino's Orchestra	"Ten Per Cent Club"
10:45	News; Sports	Charlie Spivak's Orch.	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.	Ray Kinney's Orchestra	"Ten Per Cent Club"
11:00	News; Quincy Howe	Dance orchestra	News; Sports Reporter	News Service	John Kirby's Orchestra
11:15	Hideout; Music	News; Sports; Music	Music You Want	Dick Kuhn's Orchestra	Jimmie Lunceford's Band
11:30	Master Works of	Fisherman's Program	Music You Want	Del Casino's Orchestra	Day's End; Military Bands
11:45	Music: orchestra	Music; News	News Service	Del Casino's Orchestra	Day's End; News

Wednesday's Programs

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
7:00	Top o' the Morning	Air Express Music	News; Musical Clock	Organ recital; Talk	
7:15	Commuters' Special	Newscast	Music; Talk; News	News Service	
7:30	Music; News	Religious program	Musical Clock	"Fiesta"; music	
7:45	News; War Summary	Religious program; News	News	"Good Morning"; talk	
8:00	News of the World	Western Melodies	Chet Gaylord, songs	News Service	News report
8:15	Caroline Cabot	Music of Many Lands	Military Band; News	"George & Dixie"; songs	"Post Exchange"
8:30	Carl Moore's Show,	Music of Many Lands	Morning Toast: Fred and	Ruth Moss, interviews	"Post Exchange"
8:45	Carl Moore; News	News; "Morning Notes"	Poey: humor; music	Ruth Moss, interviews	Harry Owen's Orchestra
9:00	Priscilla Fortescue,	Fishermen's Program	News; Hum and Strum	News and Rhythm	Scandinavian Melodies
9:15	"Jane Eyre"	"The Breakfast Club"	Organ; Political Talk	"All Hail to You"	Scandinavian Melodies
9:30	"Good Morning"	"The Breakfast Club"	News; Melodeers	Organ Recital; Vocalists	"Your Morning Pickup"
9:45	Hymn recital	"The Breakfast Club"	Shopping news	Musical Roundup	"Your Morning Pickup"
10:00	"Valiant Lady"	Air Express Music	"Bess Johnson"; sketch	BBC News: recorded	Wartime Buying; Music
10:15	American Stories	Helen Hiett, news	"Bachelor's Children"	Choir Loft: organ	"Handy Andy"
10:30	Honeymoon Hill: sk.	Betty Pierce, talk	"Help Mate"; sketch	"Sing and Swing Shop"	"Going Shopping"
10:45	WEEI Food Fair	Radio Chapel	Serial drama	Treasury Star Parade	"Going Shopping"
11:00	Clara, L 'n' Em	Breakfast music	"Road of Life"; sketch	New England Cupboard	"Broadway Bandwagon"
11:15	Second Husband: sk.	Breakfast music	"Vic and Sade"; sketch	Australian News	Organ soloist
11:30	"Bright Horizons"	"Magic Strings"	"Against the Storm"	"Yankee House Party"	Joseph Stopak, violin
11:45	"Aunt Jenny"	Jack Little's Band	"David Harum"; sketch	"Yankee House Party"	News report
12:00	Kate Smith, talk	Newscast	News; Hum and Strum	Boake Carter, News	Monitor Views the News
12:15	"Big Sister"; sk.	Mystery Money Quiz	Words and Music	Organ Recital	"Orchid"; Ranch Melod.
12:30	"Helen Trent"	National Farm and Home	News; Agricultural News	Defense Talk; Music	Italian Melodies
12:45	"Our Gal Sunday"	Hour: talks; music	Terrace Room Ensemble	Music; Orchid	Italian Melodies
1:00	"Life Beautiful"	Washington commentary	Mildred Carlson, Talk	News Service	"Counsell for Democracy"
1:15	Serial drama	Edw. MacHugh, hymns	Treasury Star Parade	Marjorie Mills Hour	"Musical Mailbox"
1:30	"Vic and Sade"; sk.	Summer Serenade	Sketches in Melody	Marjorie Mills Hour	Religious program
1:45	"The Goldbergs"; sk.	"Gypsy Strings"	News Service	Cedric Foster, News	Religious program
2:00	Serial drama	Capt. T. S. J. Kavanagh	"Light of the World"	Musical Roundup	Victory program
2:15	Serial drama	Ted Malone; Book Ends	"Lonely Women"; sketch	Musical Roundup; News	"Coast Guard Parade"
2:30	"We Love and Learn'	Air Express Music	Guiding Light	Sports Comments	John Kiley, organ
2:45	'Pepper Young'; sk.	Fisherman's Program	Hymn recital	Baseball Interviews	News report
3:00	David Harum; sk.	Prescott's Holiday	"Mary Marlin"; sketch.	Boston Braves-Cincinnati	Afternoon Rhapsody
3:15	News; Hollywood	Prescott's Holiday	"Ma Perkins"; sketch.	Reds baseball game	Afternoon Rhapsody
3:30	Columbia Concert	Air Express Music	Pepper Young's Family	Boston Braves-Cincinnati	Afternoon Rhapsody
3:45	Orchestra	Recital Period	"Right to Happiness"	Reds baseball game	Afternoon Rhapsody
4:00	News Service	News Service	"Backstage Wife"; sk.	Boston Braves-Cincinnati	Dance Matinee; popular
4:15	Victory at Home	Air Express Music	"Stella Dallas"; serial	Reds baseball game	recordings
4:30	United We Stand	Club Matinee; News	"Lorenzo Jones"; drama	Boston Braves-Cincinnati	Dance Matinee; popular
4:45	Walter Gross' Or.	Club Matinee; News	"Young Widder Brown"	Reds baseball game	recordings
5:00	Five O'Clock Follies: music; songs,	Air Express Music	"When a Girl Marries"	Sports Matinee	Terry O'Toole: variety
5:15	Trolley; "Post"	International Fiesta	"Portia Faces Life"	Sports Matinee	show
5:30	Ben Bernie: music	"Jack Armstrong"; sk.	Jack Dalton, songs	"Superman"; sketch	Sports; Music
5:45		Salon Serenade	Salon Serenade	Sports Matinee	News Service; Talk
6:00	Comment; News	News Service; Sports	News; Sports Reporter	News Service	Sports reports
6:15	Hedda Hopper	Dinner Concert	Talk; Herb Lewis, songs	Sports Roundup	Sports; Waltz Time
6:30	Frank Parker, songs	Dinner Concert	Sports Digest; Music	Press Roundup	Political Talk
6:45	"The World Today"	Soldiers' & Sailors' Quiz	Lowell Thomas	Sports; Music	Sports of the Day
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"	"Easy Aces"; comedy sk.	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr., News	March to Victory
7:15	Glenn Miller's Or.	"Mr. Keen"; sketch	News of the World	Political talk; Music	Political Talk
7:30	'Green Valley, USA'	"The Lone Ranger";	Political Talk	"Red Ryder"; drama	Pete Herman's Orchestra
7:45	Dramatic sketch	Western drama	Pronitline Headlines	"Red Ryder"; drama	"Your Army"
8:00	Nelson Eddy; or-	Earl Godwin, News	"Adventures of the Thin	"Rising Up the News"	Irish Music
8:15	chestra; chorus	"Lum 'n' Abner"	Man"; dramatic sketch	Army All-Stars-Detroit	Richard Sallinger, News
8:30	Drama, with Jean	"Manhattan at Midnight";	Political Talk	Lions football game	Drama Shop: About
8:45	Heraholt; News	dramatic sketch	Political Talk	Army All-Stars-Detroit	Today
9:00	E. P. Thomas, talk	Chamber Music Society	"Those We Love"; dra-	Lions football game	Pages From the Classical
9:15	Musical program	of Lower Basin Street	matic serial	Army All-Stars-Detroit	Album
9:30	Share Your Birth-	Danny Thomas Show;	"Mr. District Attorney";	Lions football game	Classical Album
9:45	day; Music	orch.; songs; comedy	dramatic sketch; orch.	Army All-Stars-Detroit	Classical Album
10:00	Moments in Music:	Harry De Angelis' Orch.	Kay Kyser's College of	Lions football game	News reports; Defense
10:15	"Martha"	National Radio Forum	Musical Knowledge	Army All-Stars-Detroit	Pete Herman's Orchestra
10:30	"Labor in the War"	National Radio Forum	Kay Kyser's College of	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	Harry James' Orchestra
10:45	News; Sports	Charlie Spivak's Orch.	Musical Knowledge	"Rhythm Frost"; orch.	Dean Hudson's Orchestra
11:00	News; Cecil Brown	Dance orchestra	News; Sports Reporter	News Service	Gene Krupa's Orchestra
11:15	Bidout; Music	News Service	Music You Want	Del Casino's Orchestra	Vincent Lopez' Orchestra
11:30	Master Works of	Fisherman's Program	Music You Want	"Pick Is the Blues"; or-	Day's End; music
11:45	Music: orchestra	Music; News	News Service	chestra; songs	Day's End; News

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Democratic Contest for Gubernatorial Nomination in Bay State Stirs Party

Murphy Drive for U. S. Senate Holds Chief Interest in N. H.

By John L. Blackman, Jr.
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MANCHESTER, N. H., Sept. 8—The campaign of former Gov. Francis P. Murphy to win the Democratic nomination for United States Senator at next Tuesday's primary elections is the first phase of a spectacular move by Mr. Murphy to become the undisputed political boss of the Granite State.

Frequently at odds with State and national G. O. P. leaders during his two terms as a "liberal Republican Governor," Mr. Murphy has now left the Party completely, burning his political bridges behind him, and has teamed up with three long-standing New Hampshire Democrats to form "the Roosevelt ticket."

The new combination seeks to capture not only the Senatorship, but the Governorship and two seats in Congress. Of the four, "Roosevelt" men, Mr. Murphy is believed the most potent vote-getter, although the effects of his new Party label is still to be tested at an election.

The first hurdle in Mr. Murphy's attempted coup is regarded as the easier of the two which he faces. This is the Democratic primary next week, in which he is opposed by Democratic National Committeeman Alvin A. Lucier, a lifelong Democrat. The others on his "ticket," including William J. Neal, Master of the State Grange, the Gubernatorial candidate, are unopposed for nomination.

Strong Campaign

While Mr. Lucier is waging a strong campaign to keep a former Republican from gaining control of his party, observers believe Mr. Murphy, with his fine record as Governor, has the wider following and will be the Primary victor. If so, this will make him both the party's nominee for Senator and the uncrowned Democratic leader of the State.

The next hurdle for Mr. Murphy will be harder. This is the contest with Senator Styles Bridges (R) at the general election in November. Senator Bridges has only nominal opposition in the Primary, and will be renominated handily. His Republican opponent, Arthur J. Gruenler, a loomfixer, has never run for office before and is virtually unknown to State labor leaders.

Senator Bridges, on the other hand, has the practically unanimous backing of Republican leaders. He has made himself a national figure with his outspoken criticism of the New Deal's domestic policies, his support of the President's program of aid for Britain and the other democracies, and his campaign in 41 States for Presidential backing prior to the G. O. P. National Convention of 1940.

The test between Mr. Murphy and Senator Bridges will be keen, and fraught with significance for New Hampshire politics. A young Senator, with a background of agricultural leadership plus two years' experience as Governor, versus another former Governor, twice elected to this position after a successful career as a shoe manufacturer!

Both Republicans

Both of these popular State leaders have been consistently and ardently Republicans. In fact, had Mr. Murphy had some prospect of support from the G. O. P. leadership, he might have opposed Senator Bridges in the Republican Primary. As it is, he will oppose him, instead—unless the political signs are wrong—at the November election to the great embarrassment of the State G. O. P. leadership, if he should win.

If, on the other hand, Mr. Murphy should lose, the measure of his rebuff will be the size of his vote; and if his losing margin is not great, he will be able to run again for Senator—two years hence—against Senator Charles W. Tobey, isolationist Republican.

The Republican Primary may thus be said to have been "deferred," in effect, until November; while the Democratic Primary has become a choice between regularity and expediency.

Mr. Lucier, a former Mayor of his home City of Nashua and an attorney, is appealing to fellow Democrats to keep the Party in the hands of those who have consistently and unequivocally supported President Roosevelt and the New Deal. He points to his own record of service to the Party and to his community, including service as National Committeeman since 1934 and contrasts this with Mr. Murphy's record of support for President Hoover, Landon, Willkie, and the New Hampshire Republican candidates up until now.

Through radio broadcasts and other means, Mr. Lucier is accusing former Governor Murphy of "political instability" and of "personal ambition."

Lacks Experience

Mr. Murphy, on the other hand, is arguing that Mr. Lucier lacks the broad business and administrative experience which he possesses, and that from a purely political point of view, Mr. Murphy has been more successful in the past and hence would give the Democratic Party a stronger candidate against Senator Bridges.

Mr. Murphy points out that he worked up from the position of millhand to become general manager of a large chain of shoe factories in New Hampshire and the largest single employer of labor in the Stae. He was elected Governor in 1936, the same year Mr. Bridges was elected Senator. The two Republicans were successful, although President Roosevelt carried the State.

From the beginning, Governor Murphy demonstrated his independence of the regular G. O. P. leaders, even criticized the national Republican leadership in a speech at the Middlesex Club in Boston early in 1937.

He was re-elected in 1938, however, despite strong opposition in the Republican Primary from Attorney General Thomas P. Cheney. His Democratic opponent in the general election was John L. Sullivan, Manchester attorney and now Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, who is supporting Mr. Lucier against Mr. Murphy in this year's Democratic Primary.

The Murphy-Bridges feud had its origin in 1940, the Presidential election year. Governor Murphy opened the new year with an address at Worcester, Mass., assailing the "indifference of G. O. P. leaders to the common people" and urging that the New Deal be criticized for its methods rather than its objectives. He pointed to the records of New England's Republican Governors as evidence of the efficient administrative qualities among Republicans.

As "Dark Horse"

The year 1940 was marked in this State by the campaign of Styles Bridges for support as a possible "dark horse" Presidential candidate, and of Governor Murphy for support as a possible Vice-Presidential nominee. Neither got it.

Mr. Murphy, although Governor of his State, was not even permitted to attend the Republican National Convention at Philadelphia. Senator Bridges and three other State G. O. P. stalwarts were elected delegates, but Mr. Murphy ran a losing fifth.

Speaking to this writer of the situation, Mr. Murphy said recently:

"I was the first Catholic ever elected Governor of New Hampshire. My election was a great tribute to the tolerance of the people of my State. I think 80 per cent of them have no religious prejudice, but prejudice is much more extensive among the Republican leaders.

"I found it difficult to work with the Republican leaders from the first. In 1940, by every tradition, I should have been a delegate to the Republican convention. Instead, Senator Bridges sent his secretaries to the State with little cards urging the election of a slate of delegates from which I was omitted.

"After that, I never attended another Republican meeting."

Up to Voters

The general election in November thus will give the voters a choice—unless Mr. Lucier gains a political upset in the Primaries next Tuesday—between two men with analyzable records as Governor, each a supporter of President Roosevelt's foreign policies, but each differing in his attitude towards the New Deal social program.

Undoubtedly, Mr. Murphy is the more likely to support domestic measures of the President than Senator Bridges, though he might well be expected to show considerable independence of judgment.

Both men spoke vigorously of the need for winning the war and the peace that follows, without resort to isolationism. Senator Bridges pointed out that he had been an opponent of the old Roosevelt Neutrality Act when first adopted, and that he "naturally" supported plans to modify it when these were urged by Mr. Roosevelt upon the outbreak of war in Europe in 1939.

The Senator's voting record includes support of both draft acts, the lend-lease bill, and further modifications of the Neutrality Act in November, 1941. He voted against renewal of reciprocal trade treaties, against sending an Army abroad, and against transfetring seized Axis ships to Great Britain.

Mr. Murphy expressed the opinion that "we wouldn't be in this mess now, if the United States had joined the League of Nations," and advanced the interesting proposal that a new World Court be set up after this war, to which President Roosevelt might be named as Chief Justice.

This is the last of three articles on candidates and issues in the New Hampshire Primary campaign.

© Harris & Ewing

Styles Bridges (R)

United States Senator from New Hampshire, seeking renomination at primary Sept. 15.

Francis P. Murphy (D)

Former Republican Governor of New Hampshire, seeking Democratic nomination for United States Senate.

© Bachrach

Alvin A. Lucier (D)

Democratic National Committeeman from Granite State, seeking his party's nomination for United States Senate.

Putnam and Kelly in Drive To Head Ticket in November

By Edgar M. Mills
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Can a Yankee Democrat from western Massachusetts gain sufficient voter backing in Greater Boston by a "vox pop" type of campaign to seize the Democratic gubernatorial nomination from a Boston Democrat, veteran of five state-wide contests?

Mayor Roger L. Putnam of Springfield, descendant of a Colonial family, is seeking the answer to this question on Sept. 15, Massachusetts' primary day. In his first state-wide campaign Mr. Putnam is opposing Francis E. Kelly, former Lieutenant Governor, who is making his third attempt to gain the Governor's chair.

Politically unknown to the great mass of voters in Greater Boston, where a preponderance of Democratic strength lies, Mayor Putnam is today conducting a personal type of campaign in an effort to get his name known to as many voters as possible before Sept. 15.

Keystone of the campaign is his buttonholing of voters to find out what they are talking about, what they wish State government to do for them that it is not doing, and in general to give the voters a chance to discuss man-to-man various issues of the day.

Value of Campaign

Democratic circles are seething with argument as to the value of such campaigning. On one side anti-Putnam forces are ridiculing it. On the other, it is obvious that some political leaders believe the campaign is making such headway that Mayor Putnam on primary day will be in a position to give Mr. Kelly his fifth defeat for State-wide office.

Mr. Kelly's major liability, according to some observers, is that he is too well known to the voters, many of whom have tired of his name on the ballot and his usual mud-slinging type of campaign.

Mr. Kelly is certainly not backed by the usual leaders in the Democratic party, although it is understood that former Gov. James M. Curley is ready to help him in the primary, if need be. Mr. Kelly was counsel for Mr. Curley when the latter unsuccessfully sought to overturn the election of Mayor Maurice J. Tobin of Boston to a second term.

On the sidelines is Gov. Leverett Saltonstall, waiting to see whether Mayor Putnam or former Lieutenant Governor Kelly will oppose him on Nov. 3. The Governor, first man in Massachusetts history to seek a third two-year term as Chief Executive, is unopposed for the Republican nomination.

Republican leaders are watching the Democratic campaign—some with considerable anxiety. Numerous GOP leaders are of the opinion that if Mr. Putnam is nominated he will give Governor Saltonstall a strong battle for the gubernatorial chair.

Republican Aid

Although convinced that Mr. Kelly would be a push-over in the election, because of the anti-Kelly sentiment among numerous Democrats, they believe Mayor Putnam would draw to his side some Republicans who are dissatisfied with the Governor's administration. And they anticipate that he would gain fairly solid Democratic support. The latter is important in view of the fact that the birth control issue is expected to bring out a heavy Roman Catholic vote in the election to oppose legal dissemination of birth control information.

Thus it is no secret that many G. O. P. leaders are pulling for Mr. Kelly's nomination. They are convinced that Mr. Kelly could not repeat the stunning upset of 1936 when he defeated Mr. Saltonstall for Lieutenant Governor.

The boisterous Mr. Kelly is using this victory over the Governor as a keynote in his present campaign, saying: "I did it once. I can do it again."

This year Mr. Kelly is studiously endeavoring to conduct a dignified campaign, being advised that the unbridled campaign is out-moded by war conditions. To date he has employed what, for him, are kid glove tactics. His attacks upon his opponent have been generally mild. Whether he will continue this course through the last week of the campaign remains to be seen.

The Putnam-Kelly fight has at least one other unusual aspect. Both candidates have promised each other in writing that the loser will support the winner in the election, in an effort to eliminate factional troubles within the party.

Mayor Putnam, discussing the campaign, said that the "Vox populi" tactics he is using are not new to him.

"Ever since entering politics," he added, "I have endeavored by personal contact to find out what the voters are thinking about. I use the technique everywhere I go."

Nephew of Lowell

Mayor Putnam, a transplanted Boston blue-blood, is a nephew of Dr. A. Lawrence Lowell, President Emeritus at Harvard University. He is a descendant of the family of Israel Putnam, Revolutionary War General. The first Federal Judge in the New England district was a Lowell, appointed by George Washington. The City of Lowell was named after the Mayor's great-great-great grandfather, one of the founders of New England's textile industry.

A graduate of Harvard College, magna cum laude in mathematics, Mr. Putnam spent one year at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

At present he is serving his third term as Mayor of Springfield, the first man to be elected to the office three times in the State's third largest city.

A business man of long experience, Mr. Putnam is chairman of the Board of the Package Machinery Co. of Springfield and a director in numerous other concerns. The Package concern is now engaged 100 per cent in war work on priority projects. One of the company's tasks is manufacturing of shell-loading machinery.

Regarding his labor record, Mayor Putnam said:

"A long time ago I established the principle that the first charge against earnings of the business was a fair and adequate wage scale. The second charge was a reasonable return to stockholders and, beyond that, if additional profits were available, both wage earners and stockholders would share them. In other words, profit sharing among employees."

He said that in 1930 the Package firm established a five-day week, long before this system was generally practiced. This was done while Mr. Putnam was President of the firm.

Business Methods

Mayor Putnam believes that sound business methods should be practiced in handling the purely business side of government. By this method, he stated, money can be saved to pay for the humanitarian services of government, such as old age assistance, public welfare and the like.

His chief critisism of the Republican Party and the Saltonstall administration is that they have failed to realize that good government consists of practical business methods combined with humanitarianism.

After having tried out this theory in Springfield for three mayoral terms, Mayor Putnam is now anxious to put it into practice on Beacon Hill.

Mr. Kelly has been out of office since he completed a term as member of the Fall River Finance Board to which he was appointed after his 1937-38 term as Lieutenant Governor.

Born to a poor family, Mr. Kelly worked himself through public schools and then through Suffolk Law School. He practices law in Boston.

Former member of the Boston City Council, Mr. Kelly ran three times for Lieutenant Governor before he was successful. In 1932 and 1934 he was defeated for the Democratic nomination. In 1936 he won the nomination over Philip J. Philbin of Clinton, former Secretary to Senator David I. Walsh, who had received the endorsement of the Democratic pre-primary convention. He waged a lone fight, ignored by the leaders, to defeat Mr. Saltonstall on election day.

As Lieutenant Governor he employed spectacular methods to keep the office in the political spotlight but at the same time he increased his list of political enemies by his caustic tongue.

Key planks in his political platforms in State-wide political fights have always been old age assistance liberalization and anti-public utility legislation. His 1942 platform is no exception.

He is also hammering for a national lottery to help raise war funds and to curb inflation.

This is the sixth article of a series on Massachusetts primary candidates and issues.

By a Staff Photographer

Noted Tourist Guide and His Horses

George F. Pearson, poet, actor, and tourist guide, shown with his horses Prince, left, and Buster, as they waited for passengers from the Gray Line tallyho to return from base of Bunker Hill Monument.

George Is Boston 'Institution,' Now on Sightseeing Tallyho

By Laura B. Haddock
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Twenty-five years ago a young man came to Boston out of the West—well, out of Indiana, which is west of Boston anyway—and spent the summer guiding tourists around the old New England city for the Gray Line Tours. This wasn't his full-time business. Winters he was a character actor and impersonator, a Chautauqua man, in fact. But that summer 25 years ago the Chautauqua circuit wasn't working out too well and so George F. Pearson began a sideline career which has brought him to New England every summer since then and has made him one of the widest known figures in the city.

We talked to him this week in the course of a trip around the city which he was making with eight passengers on a Gray Line tallyho.

'George Is Coming'

At Paul Revere's house we awaited him. The attendant inside began to take in the flag that hangs above the front door, but the boys in the street protested violently that there was still one more trip before closing time. "George is coming," they screamed at him, so he left the flag at the end of its pole and withdrew in good order.

A number of years ago people began saying to George that they wished they could re-live the trip and the fascinating historical things they had seen with him, and out of those requests grew a 32-page booklet which has already seen its seventh printing. "Olde Boston Towne" however, contains far more than the bare facts of a city. For George is a rhymster, along with all his other accomplishments, and he has salted his booklet liberally with rhymes dramatizing the various points of interest. Bostonians should be delighted with his thoughts on Boylston Street. Says George:

> Shops are gay on Boylston Street,
> Where ragamuffin and elite
> Find lovely things from every clime
> Worth a million or a dime . . .

Very true, say we. But this is not all, by any means, that George has to say about the famous thoroughfare. He goes on:

> For here the avid shopper finds
> Perfumes brought by the vagrant winds
> Irish lace and many fads
> From the British Isles and Scottish plaids

In the process of trying to keep track of George's tallyho in its course about the City, we attempted to find a place called Damnation Alley. We guessed it must be in the old part down around Faneuil Hall somewhere, but we searched fruitlessly. We did spy a tiny street which looked ancient and interesting, but the sign said it was Marshall Street—but let George tell it:

> A toss of coins would often prove
> The right to enter and pass through,
> The lucky one with smiles would greet
> The other, who would cry "you cheat" . . .
> The air would then turn blue.

Giffords Mark 50th Wedding Anniversary

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COTUIT, Mass.—Representative and Mrs. Charles L. Gifford of this town celebrated their 50th wedding anniversary on Sunday afternoon, September 6, at a reception tendered by their daughter, Mrs. Howard F. Claussen of Cotuit and Wellesley Hills.

Friends from all parts of Mr. Gifford's Congressional District, the 15th, were present to extend their congratulations in person, while cards, letters and telegrams poured in from many others.

Representative Gifford, a Republican, is candidate for re-election, unopposed. He has represented the district for 21 years.

Among the 140 guests were Judge Joseph Warner of Taunton; Judge Thomas Otis of Barnstable, Sheriff Laughlan Crocker, of Barnstable County, and two well known Massachusetts Republican Committeewomen, Mrs. Louise A. Williams of Taunton and Mrs. Mary Besse of Wareham.

Golden yellow was the color theme in decorations, carried out in roses, gladiolas, marigolds and dahlias, with the main feature, an ingenious tree of life, fashioned of money wrapped in gold paper.

Mrs. Gifford wore a royal blue crepe dress, trimmed with silver. Her corsage was of orchids.

One interesting event of the celebration was the unexpected appearance of a male quartet which 21 years ago aided Mr. Gifford in his first campaign for Congress. They sang a medley of old favorites which particularly delighted the Congressman.

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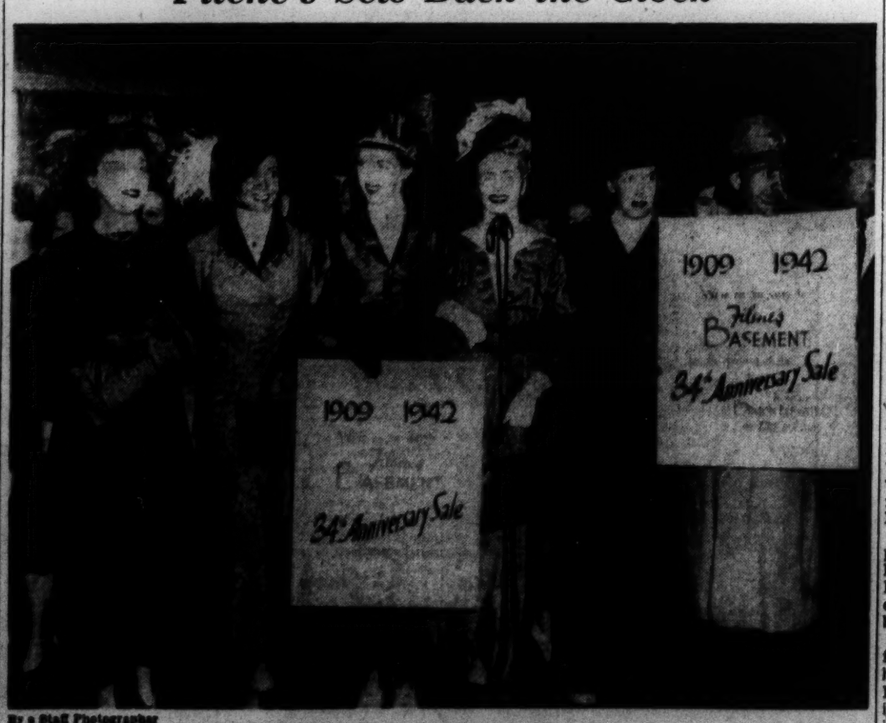

By a Staff Photographer

When Mother Was a Girl

Fashions of 1909 came to Filene's basement this morning on the persons of these five young women and their policeman escort, and displayed to the thousands of Boston women who stormed the doors at 9:30 how styles have changed since Filene's basement was first opened. Left to right, the young women are: Joan Leonard, Peggy Hangarter, Marjorie Sullivan, Eileen Marshall, Eleanor (Sister) Frothingham. The "cop" is Lee Court. Biggest feature of the day was a sale of Nylon hosiery at $1.29 a pair, with a limit of three pairs to a customer. Counters were lined six deep with eager purchasers.

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U. S. and British Planes Scout Defenses of Dakar

VICHY, Sept. 8 (AP)—American and British aerial scouting over French West Africa—the focal point of which is the naval base of Dakar—was reported today by Le Journal, which wrote at length of intense military preparations made at the strategic port.

By Egon Kaskeline
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Dakar, French strategic port on the African West Coast, has again become the center of rumors and speculations. The German Radio has recently accused the United States of plotting a new attack on the French colony. Vichy radiocasts have denied reports that Germany asked France for the use of bases in Dakar and Casablanca. Marshal Philippe Pétain this week received Gov. Gen. Pierre Boisson, Vichy Pro-Consul in West Africa, who, after this interview, immediately returned to Dakar.

Reports from Stockholm, which has lately become the distribution center of planted Axis news, indicated that Adolf Hitler has prepared a new move toward French Africa and that he had even in mind "to send at least one armored division and other proportionate forces to the French colony."

These reports, if they indicate nothing else, point to the fact that since British and German Armies in Egypt are fighting for a decision and since Brazil entered the war on the Allied side, the strategical importance of the African West Coast has greatly increased.

At present, however, the United Nations are perhaps less eager to occupy the important harbor than to prevent the Nazis from establishing themselves in Dakar and developing there a strategic base.

Allied Occupation

A possible occupation of Dakar by the United Nations would considerably strengthen the Allied position in the South Atlantic, and the sea lanes to the Middle East and to India would become more secure than they are today. The Western Hemisphere would be efficiently protected against possible German bombing raids or even invasion attempts.

Yet, in spite of its high strategical value in the long run, an occupation of Dakar, which would probably be a very costly enterprise, is not likely to help the United Nations to attain their immediate aims—to divert the German onslaught on Russia and to bolster the defense of the Middle East. On the other hand, Vichy would be thrown entirely into the Nazi orbit. It is, therefore, probable that the present situation in Dakar—in spite of numerous rumors—will not be fundamentally changed in the near future.

In September, 1940, a combined British and Free French expeditionary force failed to take Dakar from the defending Vichy French.

Since this unsuccessful attack, the defenses of Dakar have been largely extended and strengthened. Concrete pillboxes have been erected along the shore and the entire coastal line is under the fire of Dakar guns and machine guns. New batteries have been established at several points of the harbor and especially at the Island of Goree, which protects the entrance to the port.

Troops Reinforced

During the past two years, the troops defending the City have been considerably reinforced. Today their number is estimated at between 20,000 and 30,000 men, mostly native soldiers—known as Tirailleurs Senegalais—commanded by hand-picked Vichy officers. There are also artillery and light tank units composed exclusively of white soldiers.

Defenses of Dakar also include several American-built airplanes, which, however, are mostly obsolete. Recent reports, however, indicate that the Dakar air force has been reinforced by modern French airplanes. In May, 1942, Governor General Pierre Boisson declared to a newspaper man that "they had mixed a lot of cement and that they had now the means for an intelligent defense. An attack on Dakar, he added, would now be a large-scale operation and the invaders would have to pay a high price."

The strength of Dakar's defenses is increased by the presence of important units of the Vichy Fleet in its naval port. The 35,000-ton battleship Richelieu has been heavily damaged by the British. The ship served as an antiaircraft base and its guns protected the harbor. Although not yet completed, the ship has been repaired and is believed to be seaworthy again. Three of France's most modern light cruisers, several destroyers and submarines lie in Dakar and form an important task force to defend the City.

An American visitor who in the fall of 1941 returned from a voyage to French West Africa indicated that at that time no German troops were seen in the city. It actually appears that the situation in Dakar is somewhat different from that in Casablanca, where German officers and soldiers in uniforms walk through the streets, where German generals have established their headquarters, and where the coastal batteries are said to be manned by German gunners.

French Still Man Guns

Although the Gestapo is likely to have numerous agents on the spot, the military installations of Dakar are probably still in French hands at this moment. Governor General Boisson declared that "if he had defended Dakar against the British, he would defend it a hundred times more stubbornly against the Germans."

French officers and the majority of the white population in Dakar, which numbers about 46,000, are mainly anti-German, but many of them—especially the corps of naval officers—have a strong anti-British bias. The native troops would probably fight any adversary indicated by their white officers. The higher class of native is a French citizen and is as pro-Vichy as the majority of his white compatriots.

Yet while the City and the Port of Dakar is likely to be still under Vichy-French control, recent reports indicate that the Germans have already established several small jungle air bases in the vicinity of the City. German planes have been frequently seen in the West African sky, and early in 1942, Fort Lamy, Free French key position in Central Africa, was bombed by several "unidentified" planes. An Allied attack on Dakar would probably provoke Franco-German co-operation in the defense of the City.

Real Question

Governor General Boisson, veteran of World War I and a convinced follower of Marshal Pétain, is probably willing and prepared to defend the colony against an unexpected German attack. The question, however is: Will Dakar continue to resist German control if Vichy decides to extend collaboration to French West Africa. The example of other high Vichy officials has proved that most of them—thought hostile to Germany in their hearts—accept and execute Vichy's decisions even as far as to deliver the French Empire to France's hereditary enemy. We do not know how far Pierre Laval has given in to Hitler's demands, but the surprise visit of French African governors in Vichy indicates that something is going on behind the scene.

It is, moreover, likely that German submarines have already profited by the harbor facilities of Dakar. British sources have indicated that German submarine raiders have been refueled in Dakar and have even claimed that French reconnaissance planes collaborated with German U-boats in informing the French radio station in Dakar of the presence of Allied convoys in the vicinity by uncoded messages.

BBC Says Vichy Plans Dakar Reorganization

Recorded by CBS

London, Sept. 8

Vichy announced, according to a British radiocast that there is to be an administrative reorganization of French West Africa.

This is why Pierre Boisson, Governor General, is having such a prolonged stay in Vichy, it explained. The Resident General in Tunis, Admiral J. P. Esteva, has just returned to his post after a series of talks in Vichy, BBC added.

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Russians Regroup Forces Before Stalingrad

Continued from Page 1

the Americans is not known. It is in nowise comparable to those knocked out by British tanks, since the American formed only a small fraction of the armored formations in the past week's desert battles.

[Wendell L. Willkie said in Ankara Sept. 7 that in all, the United Nations knocked out 100 of the 290 first-line tanks Marshal Rommel had.]

It can be said safely that the number of tanks which American-manned tanks knocked out was greater than the total of American-manned tanks in action.

Marshal Rommel has withdrawn his Axis forces further toward the west.

At last accounts the position of the slowly but steadily back-tracking Germans and Italians was given officially as west of the British minefields which they entered last week, indicating Mashal Rommel had been forced beyond his starting point.

Seven Axis ships have been sunk and five others damaged by British submarines in recent operations in the Eastern Mediterranean, British naval headquarters announced.

"It is officially announced that our submarines during the past few weeks have taken a very heavy toll of shipping on Axis supply lines in the Eastern Mediterranean," the communiqué said.

"These losses are in addition to the successes of the Royal Air Force and naval aircraft on similar targets.

"Ships definitely sunk included five large and two medium-sized vessels, while during the same period two large, two medium and one small ships were damaged by our submarines."

Stalingrad:

Russians Stand Against New Force

Defenders of Stalingrad were reported firmly regrouped against reinforced German shock troops seeking to enlarge a new and dangerous salient in the western defenses by nonstop attacks and southwestern lines also held overnight.

The German High Command, however, announced that German troops had "taken further stubbornly defended heights" within the fortified area of Stalingrad.

The Germans claimed that 168 Russian planes had been shot down, Sept 6 and 7, and against a loss of five German aircraft and that 6,758 Russians had been taken prisoner in the battle for the fort and habor of Novorossisk, a provisional station of the Soviet Black Sea Fleet.

Germans wedged into Russian positions in the Novorossisk area of the Western Caucasus, but were either driven back or held fast in the Mozdok region of the Central Caucasus and they lost additional positions to the Russians on the central and northwestern fronts, it was announced.

A brighter Soviet picture was provided in the Central Caucasus. The Soviet Information Bureau said counterattacks in the Mozdok area had forced the Germans back.

These developments were coupled with a statement that numerically superior Axis forces had cut into Russian lines in the area of Novorossisk, despite losses which included 400 killed and eight tanks destroyed at the hands of one Soviet unit.

Five or more attacks upon Stalingrad from the west were repulsed, but one Russian Army force was compelled to retreat to new positions and Nazi formations flowed into the gap, the midnight communiqué announced.

Southwestern lines were declared to have held firmly against several large-scale assaults.

The midnight bulletin made no mention of the combat northwest of Stalingrad, where Soviet forces were reported in two previous communiqués to have bettered their situation through counterattacks.

Solomons:

U. S. Forces Attack New Enemy Units

United States land and air power attacked Japanese forces attempting to reinforce their isolated patrols in the Southeastern Solomon Islands.

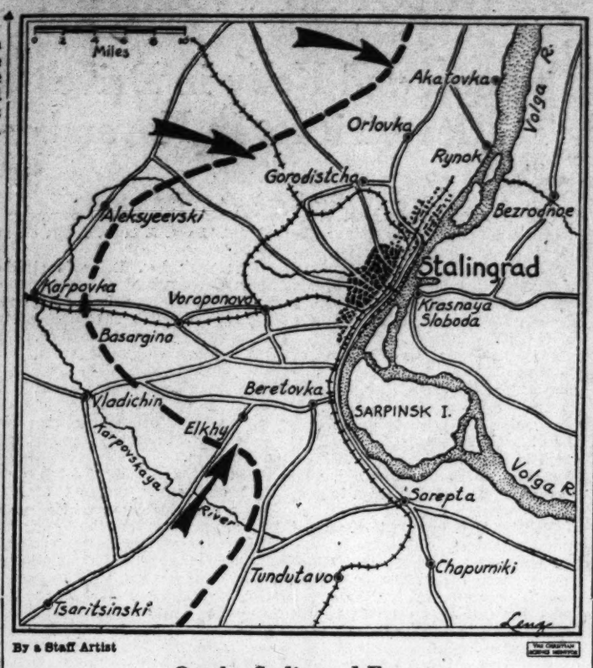
The United States Navy reported that United States planes bombed and strafed fleets of small boats, destroying many of them and causing "heavy loss of life."

Presumably, the Japanese succeeded in landing some reinforcements for their shattered forces. The Navy communiqué, however, referred to the landings as "attempted" and added that "our Marine forces are continuing their efforts to search out and dispose" of isolated patrols which had withdrawn to the mountains and jungles after American occupation.

A United States air patrol discovered the latest enemy attempt at a landing near the western end of Guadalcanal. The patrol sank three landing boats, damaged several others, the Navy said, and "killed a large number of troops."

Earlier, the Navy reported briefly, the Japanese sent several small detachments into the Southeastern Solomons and a landing party was sighted near San Jorge Island about 65 miles northwest of the important San Jorge airfield on Guadalcanal.

Grumman fighters and Douglas —Dauntless—dive bombers attcked the group of small vessels, sinking several, the Navy said, and raked the decks with machine-gun fire causing "heavy loss of life."



By a Staff Artist

On the Stalingrad Front

Broken line indicates approximate position of the fighting line around Stalingrad. Black arrows show main points of German attack at various points around the city.

Half of U. S. Freighter Salvaged in Australia

By the Associated Press

Melbourne, Sept. 8

A half of a 10,000-ton American freighter, which foundered and broke up recently off the coast, has arrived at an Australian port after 10 heavy bombers and thousands of tons of oil and other war material were saved in one of the war's most remarkable salvage jobs.

After the ship piled up it broke in two, with the severed sections resting 200 feet apart. Two hundred Australian Imperials, who lived aboard the forward section, emptied both sections and then brought the salvageable half to port.

Fortress Raids:

American Bombers Over Netherlands

American Flying Fortresses made a precision raid on Rotterdam and Utrecht in Occupied Netherlands from which they returned intact by fighting off a swarm of German fighters and shooting 12 German planes out of the sky.

Making their longest raid into Nazi-held territory, the Fortresses bombed the railroad yards in Utrecht and the Schiedam shipyards in Rotterdam.

The attacks brought to a climax two days of intense aerial activity against Nazi military installations. On Sept. 6 the Fortresses directed the largest raid of their brief activity in Europe against Meaulte and St. Omer in France. Two of the giant bombers were left behind as the first Fortress losses in these raids were recorded.

On the night of Sept. 6 a "strong force" of RAF bombers again battered Duisburg at the junction of the Rhine and Ruhr Rivers and started tremendous fires in the important traffic and metallurgical center. The British announced the loss of nine planes in that and related operations, indicating that possibly hundreds of bombers participated.

New Blows at Emden And Bremerhaven

When daylight came, Sept. 7 single RAF planes headed out over the North Sea to strike new blows at the German bases of Emden and Bremerhaven.

Then the Flying Fortresses went up for their attacks on Rotterdam and Utrecht, accompanied by a force of fighters.

Unfavorable weather over the continent apparently interrupted this damaging cycle last night.

German bombers made their appearance over England last night, planes being noted over East Anglia, the Home Counties and London. But a communique stated that the few bombs dropped caused slight damage. Flares were dropped in the London area, but heavy antiaircraft fire drove off the planes before bombs were released. One invading bomber was reported destroyed.

Meanwhile United States-built Liberators—Consolidated bombers —and Hudsons — Lockheed — are playing a big part in turning the Eastern Atlantic into a sea of peril for Adolf Hitler's U-boats, the Air Ministry said.

In a recent month, it reported, the RAF Coastal Command made 30 attacks on undersea raiders with one Liberator squadron setting the highest record of any in the command and a Hudson squadron running a close second.

For security reasons, the Air Ministry News Service said, it was impossible to give figures or other details of these attacks but it stated the month mentioned was only an example of recent activity and now both sightings and attacks have been increased.

Most U-Boat Losses In Bay of Biscay

The majority of U-boat sinkings now occur in the Bay of Biscay where the German submarines run the British aerial gantlet to and from lairs on the French coast and hunting grounds in the Atlantic.

The news service said that in the month cited one Liberator named "F for Freddie" made three attacks on submarines within a few days of one another while another attacked two submersibles within two hours.

"F for Freddie," it said, caught one U-boat by surprise with five men in the conning tower and released four bombs before the submarine had time to crash-dive and sunk it.

The air offensive has become so fierce, the Air Ministry said, the Germans have been forced to seek protection for their U-boats in the Bay of Biscay with an umbrella of seaplanes and many air battles have developed.

New Guinea:

Japanese Push Way Into Stanley Range

Japanese jungle fighters, forcing back United Nations advance patrols, have pushed up into the Owen Stanley range and are in contact with the Allied defense line in the mountains guarding the way across Southeast New Guinea to Port Moresby, Gen. Douglas MacArthur's headquarters disclosed today.

A communiqué said fighting was on an expanded scale from earlier patrol clashes.

It was not immediately clear whether the Japanese had won their way through the principal pass in the mountains or whether the United Nations defense line still guarded the high gap.

The communiqué said "in a series of frontal attacks, combined with envelopment, the enemy has made advances, forcing back our troops in the forward areas, and is now in contact with our defense positions."

The scene of the Japanese advance was described as the Kokoda-Myola area.

Kokoda, scene of recent patrol clashes, is 1,000 feet above sea level on the north side of the range about 60 miles from Port Moresby. Myola, mentioned for the first time, is 6,000 feet above sea level, approximately eight miles south of Kokoda on the way to the Allied port.

Sinkings:

Loss of 8 Vessels Announced in Week

Fifty-two seamen on eight United Nations merchantmen were killed in submarine attacks disclosed last week, with 295 others rescued. Eight vessels destroyed included five British ships, one Dutch, one Latvian and one Greek.

Five of these went down in the Caribbean Sea to swell to 151 that area's wartime losses; two off South America made that figure 47 and one off the United States east coast boosted that total to 173. No new sinkings off Canada or in the Gulf of Mexico left those war figures at 41 and 44, respectively.

The Mexican Petroleum Company announced their tanker, the 6,511-ton Amatlan, was torpedoed anl sunk with the loss of 10 members of the crew 60 miles northeast of Tampico in the Gulf of Mexico.

Twenty-four others were injured. Survivors were landed at the small port of Lapesca, near Tampico.

The Amatlan was the sixth ship flying the Mexican flag to be sunk by Axis submarines. It was the former Italian ship Vigor, one of nine Axis ships seized April 1, 1941, by the Mexican Government, two days after the United States took over Danish and Axis ships in American ports.

A German raider dropped four bombs yesterday near Seydisfjordur, a port village on the northeast coast of Iceland, in the second raid there in as many days. There were no casualties or damage, military headquarters announced.

China:

Japanese Retreat In Funkai Area

Japanese troops in Kwaungtung Province have retreated to Funkai, 15 miles north of the important coastal city of Canton, a Chinese Army spokesman said.

The Japanese, he added, at the same time have pulled back their right and left wings in that vicinity.

Chinese troops reoccupied Tsungfa, 50 miles northeast of Canton, 10 days ago. Lupao, 25 miles northwest of the city, was taken last week.

In Chekiang Province, the Japanese continued to reinforce the troops defending Kinhwa, about 50 miles east of the important air base of Chuhsien which the Chinese have recaptured.

United Nations fighters challenged Japanese planes attempting to raid the Hunan Province city of Hengyang, precipitating an air battle, Central News reported.

Results of the battle were not given but it was stated that Hengyang and other cities were held under a three-hour alarm as 27 Japanese planes visited the province. Eight of the aircraft strafed Lingling near the Kwangsi border and subjected Shaoyang, northwest of Hengyang, to the same treatment.

Japanese planes were reported to have become increasingly active in Hunan in the past few days.

U. S. Bases in Galápagos Isles

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8 (AP) — Secretary of State Cordell Hull said today that the United States had established bases in the Galápagos Islands, with the consent of the Ecuadorean Government.

The Secretary, discussing world affairs in response to numerous questions at his press conference, said the establishment of the bases in the Galápagos primarily concerned the Navy Department but that it could be assumed no such steps would have been taken without a friendly agreement with Ecuador.

The Galápagos Islands command Pacific approaches to Panama and for many years have been recognized by naval and air officers as a patential base of great value.

This group of islands, 1,100 miles southwest of the Canal and 800 miles off the coast of Ecuador, was made famous by Charles Darwin, who visited it in 1835 and studied its giant tortoise and other unusual fauna.

Ecuador has broken diplomatic relations with the Axis but is not at war. The grant of basing privileges to United States naval ships and patrol planes carries forward the policy of hemisphere solidarity reaffirmed at Rio de Janeiro in January.

New Link in Canal Defense

By a Staff Artist

Galápagos Islands Now U. S. Bases

Map shows by means of circles the important strategic position, in relation to the Panama Canal, of the Galápagos Isles, on which the United States has established bases with the permission of the Government of Ecuador, in another demonstration of the solidarity of the American nations.

Major Axis Setback in Egypt Indicated by Mounting Signs

Continued from Page 1

on in point-blank range of conveniently placed batteries with disastrous results. This trick was mainly responsible for United Nations losses in Gazala battles. Another more obvious trick is that of sending a white flag deputation to a particular Allied position to tell them they are surrounded and they had better surrender in order to avoid further bloodshed.

This was often tried in Gazala battle days against heroicly fighting French defenders at Bir Hacheim without success, however. This time the Germans tried it against United Kingdom troops on the central sector likewise without success.

Americans Returning

About a dozen American tank crews which participated in the battle have now been withdrawn except that they will be on their way to the United States to tell the boys back home how it is done. Before the action started they had eight or more weeks in the desert during most of which they lived and trained as part and parcel of British tank regiments. On Sept. 1 and 2, before the enemy started withdrawing, they were in one of the hottest sectors with German tanks approaching within 500 yards.

One gunner alone accounted for six German tanks. On Monday afternoon a German shell tore the side door off one tank, severely wounding a British commander inside. An American gunner promptly got the range and disabled the German tank before it had a chance to fire another shell. It is remarkable that save for minor scratches there were no American casualties although some lost all their kits when a truck they loaded in was set on fire by a shell.

One lad I talked to, Sergeant Sam Ramey from Clacton, Ga.—a large proportion are Southerners —declared he was covinced only his family's prayers had protected him.

Both during the battle and on their way back they were divebombed and strafed from the air and once they had a run-in with an Axis reconnaisance patrol but the only casualties were two vehicles. The most encouraging and significant note of their entire story and more valuable perhaps in its way even than the combat experience they gained, was struck by their relations with their English comrades.

Anglo-American Friendships

In the course of a week's living —eating and operating together, but especially during the brief intense hours of fighting side by side when everything happens in split seconds—these boys from Chattanooga, Memphis, Houston, Little Rock, San Francisco, and Detroit formed fast friendship with chaps from Birmingham, Leeds and London, winning each others' mutual respect and admiration.

The general concessus of our boys is summarized by the words of one:

"Don't let anyone tell you, mister, that those Englishmen ain't got what it takes. They are the bravest fightingest fellows I ever hope to see. Why, when the fighting gets tough they never think of pulling out. They just work their guns all the harder, and when it's getting a bit hot for us, why they are only just beginning to enjoy themselves. It is a pleasure to have men like that for fighting allies."

I checked the above opinion carefully and found no dissenters. At a time when so many agencies are trying by diverse subtle means to drive wedges between Americans and Britons, it is highly encouraging to find such first-hand testimony of what happens when their troops and ours are actually thrown together in the field. It augurs well for the future.

Labor Makes World Record By Holiday Ship Production

Continued from Page 1

that "quickie" strikes must stop and that workmen must "get tough" with themselves on the industrial firing-line. Mr. Nelson warned that:

"We are going to lose the war unless we very quickly develop and use the overwhelming strength that free men have when they are completely united and completely in earnest.

"If we lose, we all lose together and we lose all we have. And the only way we can win is to be a united people—united in the grim determination that nothing on God's green earth is going to stand between us and victory."

Labor to Hear Facts

But he added encouragingly: "I want to assure you, as sincerely as I know how, that production is not going to break down. This problem is being licked. Furthermore, we are now working out a means by which labor can be kept informed about these problems of balance, so that nobody will need to fear he's working in the dark."

Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins insisted that the emphasis given to "wildcat" strikes lends undue prominence to strikes in the war effort. On the whole, she said, American workers "have laid aside the strike" in favor of other methods for adjusting disputes.

Senator James J. Davis (R) of Pennsylvania, who served as Secretary of Labor for three presidential terms after the first World War, said that even the fraction of 1 per cent of time lost due to strikes, is too much. He asked concerted efforts by labor and management to end strikes in war industries.

Philip Murray, President of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, said in his Labor Day message that "labor today occupies a position of national and world importance greater than ever before in history." Victory or defeat, he added, depends on labor's production.

"We call this labor's war," he said, "because its great and basic issue is the right of the working and common people everywhere to enjoy liberty, democracy and the opportunity to work out their destiny as free men and women."

Green on Farmers

OMAHA, Sept. 8 (AP)—President William Green of the American Federation of Labor expressed surprise over the President's delay in issuing an executive order dealing with farm prices and wage control, but said, "in all probability it is due to the fact that while the President feels he can deal with wages in an executive order he can't deal with farm prices in the same way."

Mr. Green, in Omaha to address a Labor Day audience, declared that labor wants to see farmers dealt with "in a fair and just way. Control of farm prices ought to be fair to the farmers as well as to the consumers."

Mr. Green declared American labor was willing to make sacrifices entailed in the wage stabilization program.

Further sacrifices were hinted by Paul V. McNutt, Chairman of the War Manpower Commission, who shared the speakers' platform with Mr. Green.

Mr. McNutt in a prepared speech disclosed the Commission "has a committee studying" the need for a universal service act, and said he would forward the Committee's recommendations to the President "at any time the need is clear." He emphasized the Commission "has reached no consensus as to when, or how, or if universal service must come."

Many Still Low Paid

NEW YORK, Sept. 8 (AP)—L. Metcalfe Walling, Administrator of the United States Department of Labor's newly consolidated Wage and Hour and Public Contracts Division, declared that 7,500,000 American workers still receive 40 cents an hour or less and are living "right on the edge of the minimum standard of health and decency or below it."

In a Labor Day statement, Mr. Walling said this group represents 19 per cent of America's working population exclusive of proprietors and Government employees.

Labor Backs Output

WEIRTON, W. Va., Sept. 8 (AP)—The great need for all American production soldiers to work as never before to defend their freedom-loving nation from the Axis was poignantly dramatized here in a pageant billed as the largest Labor Day observance of its kind.

The pageant, entitled "Attack" —the American Philosophy of War —was presented by employees of the Weirton Steel Company.

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Churchill Says Egypt Will Hold Out

Continued from Page 1

rapid advance was only rendered possible because he used our captured stores and vehicles. . . .

"The structure of the Army had become much deranged. Divisional formations were largely broken up and a number of battle groups or other improvised formations had sprung into being piecemeal in the course of hard fighting. . . .

"The spirit of the troops was admirable but it was clear that drastic changes were required in the High Command and that the Army must have a new start under new leaders.

"I was fortified in these conclusions by the advice of the Chief of the Imperial General Staff (Gen. Sir Alan Brooke), who accompanied me, and by the massive judgment of Field Marshal Jan Christian Smuts, who flew from Cape Town to Cairo to meet me and also, of course, to see South African divisions he had sent into the line.

Command Changes:

"I, therefore, after many hard searchings, submitted proposals to the War Cabinet for changing and remodeling the High Command. In these proposals, General Alexander, fresh from a brilliant uphill campaign in Burma—a most testing ordeal for any man—succeeded General Auchinleck. . . .

"I am satisfied that the combination of General Alexander as Commander in Chief and General Montgomery under him commanding the Eighth Army and with General McCreery, an officer deeply versed in handling tanks, as Chief of the General Staff—I am satisfied that this combination is a team well adapted to our needs and the finest at our disposal at the present time. . . .

"In spite of the heavy losses I have mentioned, the Army of the Western Desert now is stronger actually and relatively than it has ever been; in fact, so large have the reinforcements which have reached this Army been that what to a large extent is a new army has been created while fighting actually was in progress. . . .

Stream of New Weapons

"Besides this, the broadening stream of drafts to replace casualties of equipment, tanks, antitank guns, antiaircraft guns and vehicles of all kinds has been flowing from this country and the United States to the Middle East and we have now in Egypt a very good, strong, well-equipped and resolute army barring the further advance of the invader. . . .

"I feel able to assure the House they may be confident of our ability to maintain a successful defense of Egypt, not for days or weeks but for several months ahead.

"I say for months but I might say more. I am strengthened in this view by the results of the heavy fighting last week. Owing to the restraint and understatement which is practiced in Middle East communiqués in deference to to the taste of the House, the scale and intensity of these operations has not been realized. . . .

"General Rommel has been much hampered by the sinking of so many of his supply ships by our submarines as well as by British and United States air attacks, renewed again from Malta, and also from Egypt.

Reorganized in Depth

"Under inconvenience resulting from pressure as we may suppose, he came around our southern flank last Monday a week in a major offensive with the whole German Afrika Korps, including the 90th Light Division, two panzer divisions and a large part of the 20th Italian motorized corps.

"We had not been able to keep our left hand upon the Qattara Depression, which dies away at this point eastwards, and there was plenty of room for Rommel to execute such a turning movement.

"The desert army under its new command has been reorganized in depth and reinforced by every brigade, tank and gun which could be hurried forward from the Delta.

"I had the good fortune to visit the troops on exactly the ground where this battle took place and I must say it seems to me very obliging of General Rommel to come on to us just where all preparations had been made for his hearty reception . . .

"It did not seem to our commanders that General Rommel would dare by-pass the desert army with its formidable armored striking power and push on to Cairo, and in this they were right.

"Rommel . . . strove instead to

Rommel's Mistake:

repeat the tactics he used at Gazala. He was met not only by British armor but British artillery used on a scale hitherto unprecedented.

"We had many hundreds of 25-pounders—as good a field gun as exists in the world—as well as many hundreds of six-pounder, high-velocity antitank guns in action. We had good superiority in armor though not quite equal in heaviest-gunned tanks and had, once again, undoubted mastery in the air. Thus, the attack of the Axis army which had been reinforced up to 13 divisions and also by very powerful artillery—with some superiority, I think, in medium guns and powerful armored forces—was first brought to an abrupt standstill and then pressed slowly, steadily back with heavy losses in tanks and vehicles of all kinds. . . .

"Apart from changes in the High Command, I reached the conclusion the Middle East Command was too extensive in itself and General Auchinleck had been unduly burdened by having to consider the problems of Persia and Iraq, some 600 to 700 miles away, at the same time that Rommel was on his hands within 50 miles of Alexandria.

"I therefore obtained permission from my colleagues for detaching Persia and Iraq from the Middle East Command making a new command around the Tenth Army based at Basrah and Baghdad.

"This was given to Sir Henry Maitland Wilson who, from his command of the Ninth Army in Syria and Palestine had opportunities for being thoroughly acquainted with the situation.

"The Tenth Army is being rapidly strengthened and, with substantial air forces which it will require, may eventually give support to the Russian left flank and, in any case, defend the soil of Persia. . . ."

"As far back as March," he related, "I asked President Roosevelt to loan me shipping to transport an additional 40,000 or 50,000 men to the Middle East so as to have something to bear an oar on, so as to have a force which we could turn in various theaters in which danger might develop.

"The President consented and placed at our disposal a number of American ships and, in consequence, we had rounding the Cape a very large and well-equipped force which could be directed immediately to Egypt.

"It is to that that the improvement and maintenance of our forces in that region must be largely attributed."

Malta:

He called the recent arrival of a convoy at Malta through a Mediterranean lane of Axis sea and air fire a guarantee of continued "life and resistance of the heroic fortress" for "a good many months to come."

He described Malta as a gem "as bright as shines in the King's Crown" and said the effectiveness of the Mediterranean isle against any communications with North Africa was vital to the Middle East's strategic situation.

He called the re-supplying of Malta, after a running battle with enemy sea and air forces through the Mediterranean, new proof of "the value of aircraft carriers" and the increasing power of the gunnery of the fleet and armed merchantmen.

Describing the battle, the Prime Minister said:

"A powerful battle squadron, supported by three aircraft carriers trained to work in combination and by powerful cruiser squadrons and flotillas, was set in motion through the Straits of Gibraltar.

"At the same time, the Malta air force was raised to a very high level of strength by the flying throughof Spitfires from other carriers so that an effective, protective umbrella was spread around the islanl for a considerable distance ad local command of the air definitely assured.

"The convoy thus was able to force its way through the extraordinary dangers which beset the passage from Sardinia onwards. Thre or four hundred German and Italian shore-based bombers, torpedo planes and long-range fighters were launched against the armada—an enormouc concourse of ships—and in narrows which were mined it was atacked by E-boats and U-boats.

"Severe losses were suffered both by the convoy and the escorting fleet. One aircraft carrier, the Eagle, two cruisers and one destroyer wer sunk and others damaged, but this price, although heavy, was not excessive for the results attained. . . .

"In the same operation, one eight-inch Italian cruiser and one six-inch Italian cruiser were torpedoed and badly damaged and two U-boats sunk. The most remarkable feature of this fighting was undoubtedly the defeat by gunefire and aircraft of the carriers of the enemy's sore-based aircraft.

"Fifty-six Axis aircraft were shot down for certain and 15 others probably destroyer.

"Of these, 39 were shot down by carrier-borne aircraft of the fleet and 17 by ack-ack guns of ships of the convoy and escort.

"In addition, at least 16 were destroyed by Spitfires from Malta and all these losses were sustained by these very powerful squadrons . . . without their being able to inflict by air action any appreciable damage either upon ships of war or supply ships. . . ."

This also was Mr. Churchill's first report to Commons since it gave him a substantial majority to override a motion of censure nine weeks ago, and the Prime Minister thanked the members for the vote as proof to the world of "the inflexible steadfastness of Parliament."

Dieppe:

The Dieppe raid, the Prime Minister said, was necessary to "get the information" before launching operations on "a much larger scale."

He gave particular credit for "this most gallant affair" to Canadian troops who formed "five sixths of the assaulting force" and to the Navy "which carried them all there and carried most of them back."

"This raid, apart from information value and reconnaissance value, brought about an extremely satisfactory air battle in the west which the fighter command wish they could repeat every week. It inflicted perhaps as much loss on enemy in killed and wounded as we suffered ourselves," Mr. Churchill disclosed.

"I personally regard the Dieppe assault—to which I gave my sanction—as an indispensable preliminary to full-scale operations."

Moscow Visit:

Of his visit to Moscow to talk with Mr. Stalin, Mr. Churchill conceded that "the Russians do not think we or the Americans have done enough so far to take the weight off them."

"This is not surprising in view of the terrific onslaught they are enduring with such tenacity," he continued.

But, he said, "we made their leader feel confidence in our loyal resolve to come to their aid as quickly as possible and without regard to losses or sacrifices involved so long as the contribution was toward victory."

Russia:

The House cheered when Mr. Churchill declared that "one thing stands out in my mind after this visit and that is the inexorable resolve of Soviet Russia to fight Hitlerism to the end."

The topics of discussion within the Kremlin must remain unannounced, Mr. Churchill said, but he told the House that he had reported them to the British War Cabinet and that Mr. W. Averell Harriman, United States Lend-Lease Co-ordinator who accompanied Mr. Churchill to Moscow, reported them to Mr. Roosevelt.

The main purpose of his mission to Moscow, Mr. Churchill told the House, was "to establish the same relations of easy confidence and perfect openness I have built up with Mr. Roosevelt."

Of Mr. Stalin, he said: "It is very fortunate for Russia to have this great, rugged war chief at her head. He is a man of inexhaustible courage and will power and he is even blunt in speech. . . . I believe I have made him feel that we are good and faithful comrades in this war.

"But that, after all, is a matter which deeds, not words, will prove."

Mr. Churchill added that the Russians "did not think we or America have done enough to take the weight off them and this is not at all surprising in view of the terrific onslaughts they have withstood with marvellous tenacity. . . .

"It is difficult to make the Russians comprehend the difficulties of ocean transport as Russia is essentially a continent while we are an island. It is difficult to explain fully all different characteristics of the war effort of various countries, but I am sure we made the leaders feel confidence in our loyal and sincere resolve to come to their aid as quickly as possible without regard to sacrifices and losses involved so long as the contribution is towards victory."

Mr. Churchill said he and Russian leaders shared the conviction that in the British Empire, the United States and the Soviet Union Hitler has forged an alliance "strong enough to beat him to the ground and steadfast enough to persevere not only until his wickedness has been punished but until some, at least, of the ruin he has wrought has been repaired."

Of the Russian front, Mr. Churchill had but one terse comment, an oblique reference to the fact that Hitler still is to gain his objective against the Soviet and that another Russian winter is not far behind the Axis armies.

"I will only at this moment say," the Prime Minister observed, "it is the eighth of September."

Britain and U. S.:

He informed Commons that "complete agreements" has existed between Britain and the United States on policy in waging global war since the end of July.

"During the month of July Mr. Roosevelt sent a most important mission to this country," Mr. Churchill informed the House, recalling the London visit of Gen. George C. Marshall, United States Army Chief of Staff; Admiral Ernest J. King, Chief of Naval Operations, and Harry L. Hopkins as the United States President's personal representative.

Over 10 "very important days the whole field of war was explored and every problem of importance in it was scrutinized and weighed," he disclosed.

He spoke of "continued efforts" to unify the Allies both in command and action.

Second Front:

The Germans, Mr. Churchill said, could see at British ports "movements we are unable to conceal" and observe a "steady and rapid influx into these islands of United States divisions and other troops."

The enemy, Mr. Churchill went on, does not know "when and where, with what force and in what direction he will be smitten. . . . All this, it is desirable, should be left to his own fulminations unassisted by British or American advice and comment."

Again, the Prime Minister said: "There is no reason to suppose that we have not the means of victory in our hands providing that the utmost in human power is done here and in the United States."

At Sea:

Mr. Churchill warned the House that "losses at sea still are very heavy," but he gave it the reassuring word that August and the first week of September showed a "definite improvement" over previous months.

He disclosed, furthermore, that the production of merchant ships in the United Nations "definitely has crossed and maintained itself above the line of sinkings."

Declaring that "the tendencies of war have continued to move in our favor" since he last addressed the House, Mr. Churchill disclosed that in the period from June to the first week of September "we have dropped a double bomb load on Germany compared with the same period last year."

The Solomons:

The Prime Minister gave this account of United Nations' success in the Southwest Pacific:

"Since the successful action of Midway Island, our American allies, with the active support of Australian forces, have been engaged with the Japanese in the Southwest Pacific, and in the course of these operations have taken the offensive and occupied the islands of Guadalcanal, Tulagi and other islands in the Solomons.

"They, moreover, according to reports seen in the press, frustrated Japanese attacks in Milne Bay.

"Fighting ashore, in which United States Marines were prominent, and fighting at sea both have been exceptionally bitter. In fighting at sea His Majesty's Australian ship Canberra has been sunk. This already has been announced. His Majesty's Government consider the Commonwealth Government should not have to bear this grievous loss following the sinkings of other gallant Australian ships. We have therefore decided to offer freely and unconditionally the transfer of His Majesty's eight-inch-gun cruiser Shropshire to the Commonwealth Government, and it has been most warmly received.

He also disclosed that the British heavy cruiser Shropshire has been transferred to the Australian Navy to compensate it for the loss of its own cruiser Canberra.

Retribution:

Mr. Churchill warned that "when the hour of liberation strikes in Europe, as strike it must, it will also be the hour of retribution," and added:

"Particularly do I identify His Majesty's Government and Commons with the solemn words of President Roosevelt that those guilty of Nazi crimes will have to stand before tribunals in every land where their atrocities have been committed in order that an indelible warning may be given to future ages and that successive generations may say, 'so perish all who do the like again.'"

Mr. Churchill disclosed that at one time after the collapse of France he had feared that Hitler might use the political prestige of his victories to establish himself as "a kind of Charlemagne of Europe and would unite many countries under German sway while, at the same time, pointing to our island as the author of the blockade and the cause of all their woes."

Casualties 'Fewest' In U. S. Air Force

By the Associated Press

Philadelphia, Sept. 8

Five Japanese planes were being brought down at the end of August to every American loss, it is disclosed by Lieut. Gen. George H. Brett, United Nations Air Forces Commander in the Southwest Pacific.

Losses, "never less than two-to-one" in favor of United Nations fliers over the Pacific, have risen with "startling" rapidity to three, four, and now five to one.

With the Army Air Forces expanding toward 2,000,000 men, accident rates are the lowest of any Army, he added, and the percentage of planes returning from battle the highest.

Greeting to American Nurses

Wide World

Mrs. Churchill Also Has Her Job

The wife of the British Prime Minister points out something of interest to United States nurses at the London club which she opened for them on behalf of the American Red Cross. The club will provide a social center for nurses attached to the United States armed forces.

States Agree on Land For Cumberland Park

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va. — Establishment of the Cumberland Gap National Historical Park is nearer realization as a result of an agreement reached by the States of Virginia, Kentucky, and Tennessee, at a meeting held recently at Middlesboro, Ky., according to S. C. Carter of Bristol, member of the Virginia Conservation Commission.

At the Middlesboro meeting, the States approved a proposal made by the National Park Service to improve the park as soon as the States donate 6,000 acres. Previously, the Park Service had insisted on 50,000 acres.

Quiet in Movies

VICHY, Unoccupied France, Sept. 8 (AP)—Police of Marseille have forbidden demonstrations by movie audiences during the showing of newsreels and ordered theaters to increase the house lights during such showings to permit easier identification of demonstrators.

The Government withdrew today the French naturalization of Max Glass, the motion picture producer whose last film, "Entente Cordiale," glorified French-British amity. The Vienna-born motion picture producer was listed as "without a present known residence."

Spain Hopes to Keep Allies Fidgeting on Anxious Seat

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

An Associated Press dispatch from Bern, Switzerland asserts that Generalissimo Francisco Franco may delay clarification of his policy three months or more. This makes it appear that the Spanish Caudillo is seeking deliberately to keep both the United Nations and the Axis in doubt regarding the significance of the recent Cabinet shakeup.

The advantages to Spain of a calculated policy of "keep them guessing" are manifold, although obviously not without a considerable degree of danger.

Both sides in the great war desire to keep Spain from open entrance into the opposition camp and as long as Spain can nominally walk the chalk line of neutrality it can expect concessions from Allies and Axis alike. Thus from the United Nations General Franco may be able to purchase a modicum of economic assistance not obtainable from war-ravaged Europe. And from the Axis he can buy a doubtful and momentary guarantee against military occupation.

Axis on Short End

This middle course of "perhaps we will and perhaps we won't" in Spanish foreign policy plainly will be more satisfactory to the United Nations than to the Axis. But there is every reason to believe that an intensely preoccupied Germany is anxious to preserve peace and quiet in Spain. A military adventure in impoverished Spain would hardly be worth the cost to Berlin and Rome.

According to the multiplicity of reports and interpretations emanating from both belligerent and neutral sources in Europe, the following would seem to be the principle points in the developing Spanish picture:

1. Generalissimo Franco would greatly prefer to have the replacement of Foreign Minister Ramon Serrano Suñer by Count Francisco Gomez Jordana and other Cabinet changes regarded as basically a mystery and requiring no strong-sounding declarations.

2. Señor Serrano Suñer's ouster appears to be popular with a substantial proportion of the Spanish people, who referred to him as "Spain's Laval." Politically ambitious, Señor Serrano Suñer was said to have made recent overtures to Prince Juan, claimant to the Spanish throne, hoping to better his position should the monarchy be restored.

3. Señor Serrano Suñer's downfall was in one respect a victory for Jose Luis Arrese, Secretary of the Falange Party, which the former Foreign Minister headed. Señor Arrese has favored avoiding too close ties with Germany and Italy and has made "Spain for the Spaniards" his clarion call. As the representative of the extreme leftist wing of the party, he may be a factor in winning the support of the Republican element overthrown in the civil war.

One-Party System Totters

4. Señor Serrano Suñer's removal from the Cabinet may also foreshadow a gradual abandonment of the one-party system and restoration of some degree of parliamentary rule as a concession to the Republicans.

5. Count Francisco Gomez de Jordana is represented as primarily an Army man, somewhat of a monarchist and more or less cold to the Axis. Thus the Army may be said to have gained a more influential position to the detriment of the Falange. The new Minister of War, Gen. Carlos Asensio Cabanillas, is said to be nominally a monarchist, but completely for the Army and more or less lukewarm as regards the Falange.

6. It is not clear whether those who seek an early restoration of the monarchy lost or gained influence. It is said that Prince Juan was not a factor in the Cabinet changes and the prevailing view in Spain is that the question of a restoration will not come up again for at least another six months.

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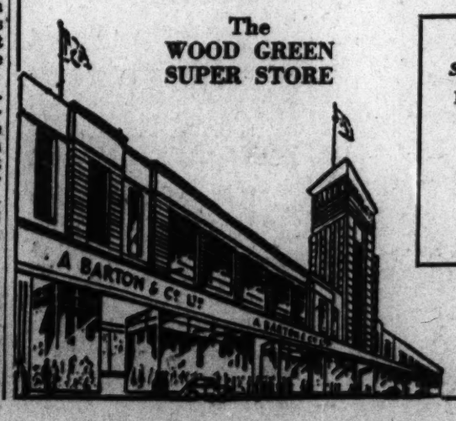

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Text of President's Message Asking Congressional Action on the Cost of Living

Failure to Act Before Oct. 1 Will Bring Executive Action

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8 (AP)—The text of President Roosevelt's cost of living message to Congress yesterday follows:

To the Congress of the United States:

Four months ago, on April 27, 1942, I laid before the Congress a seven-point national economic policy designed to stabilize the domestic economy of the United States for the period of the war. The objective of that program was to prevent any substantial further rise in the cost of living.

It is not necessary for me to enumerate again the disastrous results of a runaway cost of living—disastrous to all of us, farmer, laborers, businessmen—the nation itself. When the cost of living spirals upward, everybody becomes poorer, because the money he has and the money he earns buys so much less. At the same time, the cost of the war, paid ultimately from taxes of the people, is needlessly increased by many billions of dollars. The national debt, at the end of the war, would become unnecessarily greater. Indeed, the prevention of a spiraling domestic economy is a vital part of the winning of the war itself.

7-Point Program

I reiterate the seven-point program which I presented April 27, 1942:

1. To keep the cost of living from spiraling upward, we must tax heavily, and in that process keep personal and corporate profits at a reasonable rate, the word "reasonable" being defined at a low level.

2. To keep the cost of living from spiraling upward, we must fix ceilings on the prices which consumers, retailers, wholesalers, manufacturers pay for the things they buy; and ceilings on rents for dwellings in all areas affected by war industries.

3. To keep the cost of living from spiraling upward, we must stabilize the remuneration received by individuals for their work.

4. To keep the cost of living from spiraling upward, we must stabilize the prices received by growers for the products of their lands.

5. To keep the cost of living from spiraling upward, we must encourage all citizens to contribute to the cost of winning this war by purchasing War Bonds with their earnings instead of using those earnings to buy articles which are not essential.

6. To keep the cost of living from spiraling upward, we must ration all essential commodities of which there is a scarcity, so that they may be distributed fairly among consumers and not merely in accordance with financial ability to pay high prices for them.

7. To keep the cost of living from spiraling upward, we must discourage credit and installment buying, and encourage the paying off of debts, mortgages, and other obligations; for this promotes savings, retards excessive buying, and adds to the amount available to the creditors for the purchase of War Bonds.

Needed Legislation

In my message of four months ago I pointed out that in order to succeed in our objective of stabilization it was necessary to move on all seven fronts at the same time; but that two of them called for legislation by the Congress before action could be taken. It was obvious then, and it is obvious now, that unless those two are realized, the whole objective must fail. These are points numbered 1 and 4—namely, an adequate tax program and a law permitting the fixing of price ceilings on farm products at parity prices.

I regret to have to call to your attention the fact that neither of these two essential pieces of legislation has as yet been enacted into law. That delay has now reached the point of danger to our whole economy.

However, we are carrying out, by executive action, the other parts of the seven-point program which did not require Congressional action.

Price ceilings have been fixed on practically all commodities (other than certain exempted agricultural products) and on rents in war-production areas of the United States.

This process of keeping prices and rents at reasonable levels constitutes one of the most far-reaching economic steps that this nation has ever taken—in time of peace or war.

Our experience during the last four months has proved that general control of prices is possible—but only if that control is all-inclusive. If, however, the costs of production, including labor, are left free to rise indiscriminately, or if other major elements in the costs of living are left unregulated, price control becomes impossible. If markets are flooded with purchasing power in excess of available goods, without taking adequate measures to siphon off the excess purchasing power, price control becomes likewise impossible.

Living Costs Rise

Our entire effort to hold the cost of living at its present level is now being sapped and undermined by further increases in farm prices and in wages, and by an ever-continuing pressure of prices resulting from the rising purchasing power of our people.

Annual wage and salary disbursements have increased from $43,700,000,000 in 1939 to an estimated $75,000,000,000 in 1942. This represents an increase of 71 per cent. To obtain a full appreciation of what that increase means, we should remember that $75,000,000,000 is more than our total national income was during any single year in the 1930's. Due to constantly increasing employment, overtime and wage increases, the annual wage and salary bill for the entire country has been rising by more than $1,000,000,000 a month.

It is impossible for the cost of living to be stabilized while farm prices continue to rise. You cannot expect the laborer to maintain a fixed wage level if everything he wears and eats begins to go up drastically in price. On the other hand, it is impossible to keep any prices stable—farm prices or other prices—if wage rates, one of the most important elements in the cost of production, continue to increase.

But even if the process of stabilization of all prices and wages at present levels were to be brought about, there would still remain the great upward pressure on the cost of living created by the vast amount of purchasing power which has been earned in all sections of the country.

National Income Up

The national income has been increasing since Jan. 1, 1941, at the average rate of 2 per cent each month. This purchasing power now exceeds by an estimated $20,000,000,000 the amount of goods which will be available for purchase by civilians this year. The result obviously is that people compete more and more for the available supply of goods, and the pressure of this great demand compared with the small supply—which will become smaller and smaller—continually threatens to disrupt our whole price structure.

A recent study by the Bureau of Labor Statistics has shown very strikingly how much the incomes of the average of families have gone up during the first quarter of 1942. If we assume that the income for the first quarter of 1942 is a fair basis for estimating what the family income will be for the entire year, the results of the study show that whereas less than one fourth of all families in the United States received as much as $2,500 in 1941, more than one third will have $2,500 or more in 1942. This shows how much the purchasing power of the average American family has gone up as a result of war production and how essential it is to control that purchasing power by taxation and by investment in War Bonds.

We also know that as the war goes on there will not be an adequate supply of all civilian goods; that only through strict rationing, wherever necessary, will these goods be equitably distributed. We are determined that no group shall suffer a shrinkage of its normal quota of basic necessities because some richer group can buy all the available supply at high prices.

Collective Bargaining

In normal peace times the ordinary processes of collective bargaining are sufficient in themselves. But in war times, and particularly in times of greatly increasing prices, the Government itself has a very vital interest in seeing to it that wages are kept in balance with the rest of the economy. It is still the policy of the Federal Government to encourage free collective bargaining between employers and workers, and that policy will continue.

Owing to the fact that costs of production are now, in so many cases, being passed on to the Government, and that so large a percentage of profits would be taken away by taxation, collective bargaining between employers and employees has changed a great deal from what it was in peace times. In times of danger to our economy, the Government itself must step into the situation to see to it that the processes of collective bargaining and arbitration and conciliation are not permitted to break up the balances between the different economic factors in our system.

War calls for sacrifice. War makes sacrifice a privilege. That sacrifice will have to be expressed in terms of a lack of many of the things to which we all have become accustomed. Workers, farmers, white-collar people and business-men must expect that. No one can expect that, during the war, he will always be able to buy what he can buy today.

If we are to keep wages effectually stabilized, it becomes imperative, in fairness to the worker, to keep equally stable the cost of food and clothing and shelter and other articles used by workers.

Prices and rents should not be allowed to advance so drastically ahead of wage rates that the real wages of workers as of today—their ability to buy food and clothing and medical care—will be cut down. For if the cost of living goes up as fast as it is theratening to do in the immediate future, it will be unjust, in fact impossible, to deny workers rises in wages which would meet at least a part of that increase.

Food Costs Up

The cost of all food used by wage earners — controlled and uncontrolled—has been going up at the rate of 1¼ per cent per month since the price ceilings were set in May, 1942. If this rise should be permitted to continue, the increased cost of food to wage earners next May would be more than 15 per cent over the level which existed when the ceilings were set.

This would be equal to imposing a 15 per cent sales tax on all food purchased by wage earners. Obviously no one would consider imposing such a tax.

This drastic increase has been caused, and will be caused, chiefly by the fact that a number of food commodities are exempt under existing law.

In the case of these exempt commodities, the increases are even more startling. The cost of such food used by wage earners has been rising at an average of 3¼ per cent per month since May 1, 1942.

Prices received by farmers have risen 85 per cent since the outbreak of the war in September, 1939, and these prices are continuing to rise. Cash farm income, including Government payments, has increased from $8,700,000,000 in 1939 to substantially more than $15,000,000,000 in 1942. This is an increase of about 75 per cent.

The movement of uncontrolled food prices since May 18, 1942, the date when price regulation became effective, has been so drastic as to constitute an immediate threat to the whole price structure, to the entire cost of living, and to any attempt to stabilize wages.

Within two months after the date that price regulation became effective, the prices of controlled foods actually fell 0.7 per cent. But uncontrolled foods advanced 7.3 per cent during the same period and are still going up.

Specific Examples

To give some specific examples: From May to August of this year round steak and pork chops, which are controlled, showed a slight decline; but during the same period lamb, which was uncontrolled up to July, advanced more than 10 per cent, and chickens have advanced more than 16 per cent.

To take another example: Lard, which is a controlled product, dropped nearly 5 per cent; whereas butter, which is uncontrolled, went up more than 6 per cent, or twice the normal season rate. Oranges have gone up more than 25 per cent, although the normal seasonal increase is only about 6 or 7 per cent.

Uncontrolled agricultural commodities include some of the most important of the foods and include the grain foods necessary for livestock. When you consider that in this category are wheat, corn, oats, barley, rye, dry beans, cotton, sweet potatoes, apples, sheep, butterfat, wholesale milk, chickens, eggs, and oranges, you can realize how important these products are to the pocketbook of the housewife.

The greatest danger is in dairy products, which are, as you know, most important items in the American diet. Butter, cheese, and evaporated milk are exempt under the Price Control Act. The prices for these have been going up so fast that they constitute a serious threat to an adequate supply of fluid milk. Unless we are able to get control of butter, cheese, and other dairy products in the very near future, the price of milk in large cities is certain to go up.

If wages should be stabilized and farm prices be permitted to rise at any rate like the present rate, workers will have to bear the major part of the increase. This we cannot ask. The Congress must realize that unless the existing control over farm prices is strengthened, we must abandon our efforts to stabilize wages and salaries and the cost of living. If that occurs, workers and farmers alike will not only suffer a reduction in real income, but will bring upon themselves and the nation the unparalleled disaster of unchecked inflation.

Ceiling Restriction

The reason why price ceilings have not already been imposed on all food products is, as you know that Paragraph 3 of the Emergency Price Control Act prohibits such ceilings until farm prices as a whole have gone up beyond parity prices—far beyond—as high as an average of 16 per cent beyond.

Although that restriction upon establishing ceilings for farm products usually is referred to as the 110 per cent of parity limitation, it is much worse than that. The statute provides other limitations which are more drastic. Ceilings cannot be imposed, under the statute, on any product at a level below the market price of Oct. 1, 1941, or Dec. 15, 1941, or the average price for the period July 1, 1919, to June 30, 1929, or below 110 per cent of current parity, whichever of those four levels is highest.

As a result, the lowest average level for all farm commodities at which ceilings may be imposed is not 100 per cent but 116 per cent of parity—some of the commodities going almost as high as 150 per cent of parity.

Even more important is the psychological effect of such unfair privilege. It provides fuel for fires of resentment against farmers as a favored class. After all, parity is, by its very definition, a fair relationship between the prices of the things farmers sell and the things they buy. Calculations of parity must include all costs of production, including the cost of labor. As a result, parity prices may shift every time wage rates shift. Insisting that the ceilings on no farm commodity shall ever be lower than 110 per cent of parity is asking for more than a fair price relationship with other prices.

In fact, the limitations on agricultural ceilings are now being cited by other groups as a reason for resisting economic controls that are needed in their own fields. The limitations will be a rallying point for such opposition as long as they are in effect.

As I urged in my message of April 27, 1942, "The original and excellent objective of obtaining parity for the farmers of the United States should be restored."

Guides to Policy

Our policy with respect to farm products should be guided by three principles: First, to hold the line against inflationary price increases. Second, to get the required production of necessary farm products. Third, to maintain the principle of parity for agriculture.

Agricultural ceilings should be permitted at either parity or at the price levels which prevailed at some recent date, whichever is higher. In most cases the formula would preserve the general structure of wholesale and retail price controls, and would also call out the volume of productnon needed. Also, it would preserve the parity principle.

In regard to increasing the total of our food production, one of the worries that a farmer has today is the shortage of labor for cultivating and harvesting crops. The time is soon coming when in many parts of the country we shall have to use seasonally the help of women and grown young people. I feel certain the nation will co-operate whole-heartedly.

It not only would be unfair to labor to stabilize wages and do nothing about the cost of food; it would be equally unfair to the farmer, for we must all remember that the farmer's wife buys many articles of food at the store for the use of her own family and high prices hurt her pocketbook as much as that of the city housewife.

What is needed, therefore, is an over-all stabilization of prices, salaries, wages, and profits. That is necessary to the continued production of planes and tanks and ships and guns at the present constantly increasing rate.

We cannot hold the actual cost of food and clothing down to approximately the present level beyond Oct. 1. But no one can give any assurances that the cost of living can be held down after that date.

Legislation Asked

Therefore, I ask the Congress to pass legislation under which the President would be specifically authorized to stabilize the cost of living, including the price of all farm commodities. The purpose should be to hold farm prices at parity, or at levels of a recent date, whichever is higher.

I ask the Congress to take this action by the first of October. Inaction on your part by that date will leave me with an inescapable responsibility to the people of this country to see to it that the war effort is no longer imperiled by threat of economic chaos.

In the event that the Congress should fail to act, and act adequately, I shall accept the responsibility, and I will act.

At the same time that farm prices are stabilized, wages can and will be stabilized also. This I will do.

The President has the powers, under the Constitution and under Congressional acts, to take measures necessary to avert a disaster which would interfere with the winning of the war.

I have given the most thoughtful consideration to meeting this issue without further reference to the Congress. I have determined, however, on this vital matter to consult with the Congress.

Criticism Possible

There may be those who will say that if the situation is as grave as I have stated it to be, I should use my powers and act now. I can only say that I have approached this problem from every angle, and that I have decided that the course of conduct which I am following in this case is consistent with my sense of responsibility as President in time of war, and with my deep and unalterable devotion to the processes of democracy.

The responsibilities of the President in wartime to protect the nation are very grave. This total war, with our fighting fronts all over the world, makes the use of executive power far more essential than in any previous war.

If we were invaded, the people of this country would expect the President to use any and all means to repel the invader.

The Revolution and the War Between the States were fought on our soil, but today this war will be won or lost on other continents and remote seas.

I cannot tell what powers may have to be exercised in order to win this war.

The American people can be sure that I will use my powers with a full sense of my responsibility to the Constitution and to my country. The American people can also be sure that I shall not hesitate to use every power vested in me to accomplish the defeat of our enemies in any part of the world where our own safety demands such defeat.

Postwar Promise

When the war is won, the powers under which I act automatically revert to the people—to whom they belong.

In March and April, 1933, this nation faced a threatening domestic situation calling for the most drastic measures. The Congress, alive to the needs of that day, formulated and enacted whatever was required to do the job before it—without long debate, without party politics, and without heed to the pressures of any special group looking for advantages for itself.

I need not argue the point that the situation facing the nation today is infinitely more critical than it was 10 years ago. We are fighting a war of survival. Nothing can yield to the over-all necessity of winning this war, and the winning of the war will be imperiled by a runaway domestic economy.

As a part of our general program on farm prices, I recommend that Congress in due time give consideration to the advisability of legislation which would place a floor under prices of farm products, in order to maintain stability in the farm market for a reasonable future time. In other words, we should find a practicable method which will not only enable us to place a reasonable ceiling or maximum price upon farm products, but which will enable us also to guarantee to the farmer that he would receive a fair minimum price for his product for one—yes, or even two years—or whatever period is necessary after the end of the war.

Every farmer remembers what happened to his prices after the last war. We can, I am sure, if we act promptly and wisely, stabilize the farmers' economy so that the postwar disaster of 1920 will not overtake him again.

The farmer, instead of looking forward to a new collapse in farm prices at the end of the war, should be able to look forward with assurance to receiving a fair minimum price for one or two years after the war. Such a national policy could be established by legislation.

Farm Parity

In computing parity, we should continue to use the computations of the Bureau of Agricultural Economies made under the law as it stands today. And in determining whether a commodity has reached parity, we should include all the benefits received by the farmer from his Government under the AAA program allocable to the particular commodity. For it is unfair to give a farmer a parity price, and, in addition, to pay him benefits which will give him far more than parity.

I have confidence that the American farmer who has been doing so much in the battle of production of food will do as much in this struggle against economic forces which make for the disaster of inflation, for nobody knows better than the farmer what happens when inflationary, wartime booms are permitted to become postwar panics.

With respect to Point 7 of the program of April 27, 1942, we have made certain credit rulings designed to curtail unnecessary buying; and whatever else has to be done along these lines will be done.

With respect to Point 6, rationing is now in effect on some commodities, and, when necessary, will be extended to others.

But with respect to Point 1—a fair tax program—that still waits upon the Congress to act.

One of the most powerful weapons in our fight to stabilize living costs is taxation. It is a powerful weapon because it reduces the competition for consumers' goods—especially scarce foods.

Co-operation Needed

The co-operation and self-restraint of the whole nation will be required to stabilize the cost of living. The stabilization of the cost of living cannot be maintained without heavy taxes on everyone except persons with very low incomes. With such increases in the tax load, unfair tax distribution becomes less and less tolerable. We can rightfully expect the fullest co-operation and self-restraint only if the tax burden is being fairly levied in accordance with ability to pay.

This means that we must eliminate the tax exemption of interest on state and local securities, and other special privileges or loopholes in our tax law.

It means that in the higher brackets, the tax rate should be such as to give the practical equivalent of a top limit on an individual's net income after taxes, approximating $25,000. It means that we must recapture through taxation all wartime profits that are not necessary to maintain efficient all-out war production. Such provisions will give assurance that the sacrifices required by war are being equitably shared.

Next to military and naval victory, a victory along this economic front is of paramount importance. Without it our war-production program will be hindered. Without it we would be allowing our young men, now risking their lives in the air, on land, and on the sea, to return to an economic mess of our own making.

The least that we at home can do for them is to see that our production increases every day so as to give them the weapons of war with which to fight, and to make sure that our economy at home continues to be one to which they can return with confidence and security.

Franklin D. Roosevelt

The White House,
Sept. 7, 1942.

500,000 U. S. Troops Abroad

By the Associated Press

Washington, Sept. 8

President Roosevelt reported by implication last night at least 528,000 American fighting men had been sent abroad since the war started.

The Chief Executive said that "nine months after Pearl Harbor we have sent overseas three times more men than we transported to France in the first nine months of the first World War."

Official records showed that on Jan. 1, 1918, approximately nine months since this country's entry into the conflict, there were 176,000 men in the A. E. F. At home at this time were 1,149,000 men, likewise a substantially smaller number than now in training.

Assistant Secretary John J. McCloy of the War Department told the Veterans of Foreign Wars last week at Cincinnati that already more than a half million men had been sent outside the United States and "we have not yet begun to fight."

President Praises Workers In Labor Day Statement

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8 (AP)—President Roosevelt issued the following Labor Day statement:

There has never been a Labor Day as significant as this one. In a great many countries, free labor has ceased to exist; a blackout of freedom has darkened Europe from the tip of Norway to the shores of the Aegean and sturdy working men who once walked erect in the sun now stumble and cower beneath the lash of the slave-masters. The rights of free labor and free men have vanished in the conquered lands. They are threatened and besieged everywhere.

This is indeed labor's grave hour, as it is the grave hour of the farmer, the industrialist, the teacher and preacher, the aproned housewife, the smallest child in the cradle. All these are the beneficiaries and heirs of the democratic system, and it is democracy itself that the evil men of West and East hate and seek to destroy.

Happily, our good right arm is strong and growing stronger. In our own country, in the countries of our brother allies, the people who live by the sweat of their brows have risen mightily to the challenge of the struggle. They have given their sons to the military services. They have stoked the furnaces and hurried the factory wheels. They have made the planes and welded the tanks, riveted the ships and rolled the shells. Production of war materials here is now the greatest in our history, but it is not yet enough. It will be greater still.

This is an appropriate occasion to express my appreciation to the working people of the United States for the energy and devotion with which they have met the demands of the present crisis. They know what it is to work until muscles ache. They know what it means to be weary when the whistle blows at the end of the shift.

They know, too, that democracy has made labor's advances possible. They know just what stake they have in America, just what they are fighting for. There are certain to be stormy days ahead. Laborers, farmers, industrialists, all of us, are pledged to the war effort. We are certain to be asked for sacrifices. These may be sacrifices of wage increases, crop price increases, profit increases, bodily comforts. All this is little enough for free men to sacrifice in a world where freedom is imperiled.

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Vichy Protests Raids by U. S. On Cities of Occupied France

VICHY, Unoccupied France, Sept. 8 (AP)—The pro-Axis government of Pierre Laval protested to the United States yesterday because American Flying Fortresses and Bostons had bombed cities in Occupied France, held by Nazi troops and important to the German war effort.

The protest was lodged personally by Pierre Laval, Chief of Government and Foreign Minister, in an interview with the U. S. Chargé d'Affaires, S. Pinkney Tuck. Previously, the Government had expressed displeasure after the Americans bombed Rouen shortly before the mass raid on Dieppe to disrupt communication lines over which the Germans shuttled reinforcements to the coastal garrison.

The press, which M. Laval controls as Propaganda Minister, and the Information Ministry simultaneously offered accounts of the American raids, the latest of which occurred Sept. 6, again at Rouen. The Government said 80 civilians were killed and 130 injured.

The Laval Government holds that it has jurisdiction over Occupied France, despite the presence and actual control of the territories by German troops. France and the United States still maintain diplomatic relations, making the protests feasible.

Hostage Proposal

LONDON, Sept. 8 (AP) — The German-controlled Paris Radio suggested today that British and American citizens in Unoccupied France, should be made hostages because of the Flying Fortress raids on Rouen, which is in occupied territory.

"There still are British and American people sunning themselves in the south of France . . . while French people in Occupied France are being killed and rendered destitute by bombings of the RAF and the American air Force," the Paris broadcast said.

"Let them answer with their heads for the bombing of French cities and the French civilian population."

Nazi Reply to Cardinal's Letter

By Religious News Service

LONDON, Sept. 8—A protest by Cardinal Van Roey of Belgium last May against compulsory labor for Belgian coal miners on Sundays and church holy days in which he implied belief in a German defeat has brought a reply from Baron Alexander von Falkenhausen, German Military Commander of Belgium and Northern France. Baron von Falkenhausen affirmed German belief in victory and declared that "if any nations show themselves recalcitrant in collaboration with the new order, they would simply be eliminated and disappear from the face of the new Europe."

The German Commander's expression of confidence in German victory was regarded as a retort to the passage in the Belgian churchman's letter in which he said: "If Germany desires, after the peace is made, to keep contact with our country, she should not make these contacts impossible in advance by measures which deeply wound the masses."

The order requiring miners to work one Sunday and holiday in each month was a blow at liberty of work and worship, the Cardinal insisted in his letter, and was "aggravated by the fact that the work done in the Belgian coal industry does not profit principally their compatriots."

General von Falkenhausen's reply referred to the "Bolshevist danger" and suggested that the Cardinal would do well to dispense certain categories of workers from obligatory attendance at Sunday mass.

Forthcoming Lectures on Christian Science

By Members of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship

England

Hertfordshire

Barnet: Ewen Hall, Wood Street, High Barnet, 3 p. m., Oct. 24.

Nottinghamshire

Nottingham (First Church): Shakespeare Street Methodist Church, 3 p. m., Oct. 10.

Surrey

Kingston-on-Thames: Church Building, 3:15 p. m., Sept. 26.

Yorkshire

Hull (First Church): Church Edifice, 383 Beverley Road, 3 p. m., Oct. 18.
Sheffield (First Church): The City Hall, 3 p. m., Oct. 17.

Ireland

Antrim

Belfast: Ulster Hall, 3:30 p. m., Oct. 18.

Canada

Ontario

Toronto (First Church): Church Edifice, St. George Street and Lowther Avenue, 8:15 p. m., Sept. 15.

United States

California

Coronado: Church Edifice, Eighth and C Streets, 3 p. m., Sept. 13.
Glendale (First Church): Church Edifice, 500 South Central Avenue, 8 p. m., Sept. 14.
Los Angeles (Sixth Church): Church Edifice, 4200 South Flower Street, 8 p. m., Sept. 14.
Los Angeles (auspices Fifth, Thirteenth, and Seventeenth Churches): Fifth Church of Christ, Scientist, 7107 Hollywood Boulevard, 12:10 p. m., Sept. 15.
Los Angeles (Eighteenth Church): Church Edifice, Forty-ninth Street and South Gramercy Place, 8 p. m., Sept. 18.
North Hollywood (Twenty-first Church, Los Angeles): Church Edifice, 11145 Morrison Street, 8 p. m., Sept. 17.
Rosemead (auspices Society, Wilmar): Muscatel School, 1400 South Muscatel Avenue, 8 p. m., Sept. 15.
San Francisco (Joint lecture): Civic Auditorium, Grove and Larkin Streets, 2:30 p. m., Sept. 13.
Tujunga (Thirty-fourth Church, Los Angeles): Church Edifice, 10210 Commerce Avenue, 8 p. m., Sept. 15.

Connecticut

Norwalk: Norwalk Senior High School, Beacon Street and East Avenue, 8:15 p. m., Sept. 15.

Illinois

Chicago (Fourteenth Church): Church Edifice, 1713 Sunnyside Avenue, 8 p. m., Sept. 15.
Chicago (Sixteenth Church): Church Auditorium, 7201 North Ashland Boulevard, 8 p. m., Sept. 17.
Highland Park: Church Edifice, Hazel Avenue and St. Johns, 8 p. m., Sept. 18.

Kansas

Arkansas City: Junior High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., Sept. 15.
Topeka: High School Auditorium, Tenth and Polk Streets, Polk Street entrance, 3 p. m., Sept. 13.

Massachusetts

Gloucester: Universalist Church, Middle Street, 3:30 p. m., Sept. 13.
Great Barrington: Walker Hall, Main Street, 8:15 p. m., Sept. 18. (Note change of hall.)
Newton: Church Edifice, 391 Walnut Street, Newtonville, 8 p. m., Sept. 14.
North Adams: Universalist Church, 3:30 p. m., Sept. 13.

Michigan

Detroit (Second Church): Church Edifice, 147 East Grand Boulevard, near Jefferson Avenue, 8 p. m., Sept. 14.
Fenton: Fenton Community Center, 4 p. m., Sept. 13.
Fremont: Congregational Church, 8:15 p. m., Sept. 18.
Grand Rapids: East Grand Rapids High School Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., Sept. 17.
Kalamazoo (First Church): Central High School Auditorium, South Westnedge at Vine Street, 8 p. m., Sept. 17.
St. Ste. Marie: Church Edifice, 839 Court Street, 8:15 p. m., Sept. 15.
South Haven: Central School Auditorium, 8 p. m., Sept. 15.

Missouri

Kansas City (auspices Churches of Christ, Scientist): Edison Hall, Kansas City Power and Light Building, Fourteenth and Baltimore Avenue, 12 m., Sept. 14. Radiocast, last 25 minutes, Station WHB, 400 kilocycles.

New York

Bronxville: Bronxville School Auditorium, Pondfield Road, 8:15 p. m., Sept. 15.
Far Rockaway: Church Edifice, 8:30 p. m., Sept. 18.
Forest Hills: Church Edifice, 60 Greenway Terrace, 8:15 p. m., Sept. 17.
Great Neck: Great Neck High School Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., Sept. 17.
Mamaroneck: Mamaroneck Junior High School, West Boston Post Road, 8:15 p. m., Sept. 17.
New York (Second Church): Church Edifice, Central Park West and Sixty-eighth Street, 8 p. m., Sept. 14.
New York (Fourth Church): Church Edifice, Fort Washington Avenue at One Hundred and Eighty-fifth Street, 3 p. m., Sept. 13. Radiocast Station WQXR, 1560 kilocycles.

Ohio

Ashland: Palace Theater, 114 East Main Street, 8:15 p. m., Sept. 15.
Avon Lake: High School Auditorium, 3:30 p. m., Sept. 13.
Cincinnati (joint lecture): Taft Auditorium, Fifth and Sycamore Streets, 8:15 p. m., Sept. 18.
Cleveland (Fifth Church): Church Edifice, West One Hundred and Seventeenth Street and Lake Avenue, 8 p. m., Sept. 14.
Cleveland (Seventh Church): Church Edifice, 14713 Lake Shore Boulevard, 8 p. m., Sept. 18.
Conneaut: Conneaut High School Auditorium, 3:15 p. m., Sept. 13.
Elyria: Elyria High School Auditorium, West Sixth Street, 8 p. m., Sept. 17.
Fostoria: Lowell School Auditorium, Elm Street, 8:15 p. m., Sept. 14.

Pennsylvania

Pittsburgh (First Church): Carnegie Music Hall, 4400 Forbes Street, 8:15 p. m., Sept. 15.
Wayne (auspices First Church, Ardmore): Radnor High School Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., Sept. 18.

Wisconsin

Eau Claire: Senior High School Auditorium, 314 Doty Street, corner Grand Avenue East, 3:15 p. m., Sept. 13.
Rhinelander: Congregational Church, Rives and Stevens Street, 8 p. m., Sept. 17.
Wisconsin Rapids: Church Edifice, 800 First Street, North, 8:15 p. m., Sept. 18.

Film and Air Raid Too Much for Berlin

NEW YORK, Sept. 8 (AP)—Nazi authorities "horrified" the population of Berlin by showing motion pictures of the bombing of London when Berlin itself was being subjected to air raids, Mrs. Lael Laird, Time Magazine correspondent, said Sept. 6 upon her arrival aboard a Trans-Atlantic Clipper.

Mrs. Laird, who left Berlin in June, 1941, to join the Magazine's London Bureau, said the authorities quickly withdrew the films when they discovered their adverse reaction on German morale.

Touring Physician Will Lose New Tires

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Sept. 8 (AP)—Tire rationing officials in Salt Lake City have been notified to intercept a St. Louis physician, who is making a pleasure trip, and confiscate four new rationed tires on his automobile.

Disclosure of the action was made by Matt Morse, member of the St. Louis Rationing Board, who said the doctor was given a permit last week for the tires, which were to be used solely in driving to attend his patients.

The name of the physician was withheld by the Board.

Steamer Leaves Spain For Cuba and New Orleans

MADRID, Sept. 8 (AP) — The Spanish trans-Atlantic steamer Magallanes sailed from Vigo Sept. 7 with 300 passengers and 350 tons of freight for Havana and New Orleans after having been called back to port on Aug. 25, because of fueling difficulties.

[A Cuban newspaper last week linked the call back to changes in the Spanish Cabinet, which actually occurred 10 days later.]

Grand Central Even Busier

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 8—Passenger traffic in Grand Central Terminal has become so heavy recently that the New York Central has installed a temporary ticket office with windows on the floor of the main concourse for the sale of coach tickets only. Three of the windows have girl ticket sellers recently hired to replace men taken into the armed services. The new ticket office will be open week days from 6:30 a. m. to 11:30 p. m.

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By Leavitt F. Morris
Travel Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Rail transportation is the big question mark facing the winter tourist bent on spending cold months in Florida. Even now your ticket agent will tell you that requests have been pouring in for both Pullman and chair-car space since early summer. People are asking for reservations far into December. The railroads as yet do not know just how many trains will be serving Florida this coming winter. It is hoped that schedules which were in operation last season can be resumed this year. Whether they are is still a question.

However, unless the unexpected occurs within the next few weeks, the streamliners of the Atlantic Coast Line and the Seaboard Railroad will operate daily out of New York all season just as they have in the past. Daily service, however, depends upon the availability of equipment, now restricted to military movements, and the rulings of transportation authorities.

No Travel Priorities Yet

There are no priorities on rail travel yet. It is first come, first served. Even soldiers or sailors or officers have to take what they can get—and like it. Of course, an order from the Government can take over a berth or a car for some special mission but the civilian rates on even terms with the man in uniform when it comes to buying Pullman or chair-car reservations.

Because there is so much moving back and forth in the South over the rails, there is the feeling among some railroad officials that rationing of travel might be put into effect this coming winter. The railroads really don't want rationing and the Government hopes to avoid it if possible.

In the past years through Pullman service from Boston to Miami or St. Petersburg has been provided New Englanders. It is questionable if this service will be available this coming winter. New Englanders would, therefore, have to change in New York.

These railroads will do all in their power to accommodate the winter tourist traffic but it is pointed out there are bound to be delays and inconveniences over which the lines have no control. They invite patience by their patrons this year. Their advice is to make reservations as early as possible and to travel in the midweek. Such planning, it is explained, will enable the railroads to carry more people to Florida this winter.

Florida Summer Travel

The travel has been so heavy to Florida this summer that four morning trains were kept moving down the steel highway of the Florida East Coast from Jacksonville to Miami. The Tamiami-Champion, carrying both streamlined coaches and Pullman sleepers from the East, and the daily Chicago-Miami coach streamliner, by alternative routes, each reach Jacksonville in the morning and continue southward. The Tire-Saver, a Jacksonville - Miami speedster, has been re-scheduled to add another morning departure, to take some of the load from the other trains, while a local train, making all stops, completes the morning roster of trains to South Florida.

Golden Rule of Rails

The Chicago and North Western has listed 10 "golden rules" of wartime transportation for rail passengers to observe. They are:

1. Travel lightly. Don't take any more baggage on your trip than is necessary. In this way you may save a seat for some soldier or sailor and make traveling more pleasant for yourself.

2. Determine what your travel requirements are well in advance of your trip. You help the railway ticket or information clerk greatly if you have all your wants well in mind, thus saving his as well as your time.

3. Try to start on your trip in the middle of the week rather than during a week end, when traffic may be heavier.

4. If you find reservations are not available on a streamliner or other de luxe train, make your reservations on standard trains. Often these leave about the same time as a streamliner for the same destination, and by taking such a train you help "spread the load" with little inconvenience to yourself.

5. If you've made reservations and then changed your plans, please notify the railroad immediately, otherwise you may deprive some soldier, sailor, or other traveler of a place on the train.

6. Purchase your railroad and Pullman tickets well in advance of departure if at all possible. Ticket agents are always busy in these last few minutes before train time and you make it easier for them and for passengers who couldn't avoid making last minute reservations if your transaction is completed.

7. Sometimes dining car facilities are taxed. In that event you will be showing courtesy to your fellow passengers if you give up your dining car seat as soon as you have completed your meal.

8. The railroads, just as civilians, are participating in the nation's conservation program. Co-operate with the railroads in conservation of foods such as sugar and coffee.

9. If you find railroad employees very busy, their telephone lines in almost constant use, be patient. Your courtesy will be returned in kind and appreciated by the railroad employees.

10. Try to understand that the railroads, just as the war factories, are doing an important job in the war effort and that cheerful co-operation and understanding on your part will help in the number one job of winning the war.

Along the Rails

Bulbs for Spring Color

The gardener must ever be looking forward to the next season. If our spring gardens are to be gay, we must prepare for them during autumn's "bright blue weather." Most spring flowering bulbs are ready for delivery early in September and should be ordered promptly, while stocks are complete; for only in this way is it possible to make sure of receiving the kinds wanted in the quantity desired. Plant as lavishly as you can, for no investment brings happier returns.

In considering spring-flowering bulbs there come first to mind narcissus, tulip and hyacinth in variety; and we shall deal with these in the order named. Narcissus bulbs should be planted as soon after being receive as possible, since their tendency is to dry out more rapidly than other kinds. On the other hand, tulips may be planted as late as the ground remains open. The large narcissus family is most adaptable—some varieties being suited for planting in the perennial border and among the shrubs; others for naturalizing; while still others may be used in the rock garden. Practically all varieties, except the smallest, may be used in the borders. For naturalizing in grass or woodland, use daffodils (double narcissi), poet's narcissi and some of the incomparabilis type, Sir Watkin and Autocrat, for instance; while rock gardens call for such varieties as Thalia which produces pure white, orchid-like flowers, three to a stem; W. P. Milner with creamy-white drooping blossoms; and the little yellow Cervantes. All the narcissus tribe will carry on year after year, the clumps increasing in size. When a large clump shows shy bloom, it is time to divide and reset the bulbs—in the fall, of course. Also, remember that bulb foliage must always be allowed to ripen before being cut in the spring, if you want fine flowers.

Four Divisions of Tulips

There are four main divisions of tulips: Early, Cottage, Darwin and Breeder. If you like novelties, you might include Parrot in your list. The earlies come in both single and double varieties and are suited to formal beds and for planting in clumps in the perennial border, blooming in April. Choicest kinds include: Coleur Cardinal, a lovely rich red; Mon Tresor, a clear yellow; DeWet, reddish-orange, and Pink Beauty, among the singles. Some good doubles are: Mr. Van der Hoeff, golden yellow; Electra, deep carmine; and Murillo, white shading to a delicate pink. All double varieties are exquisitely fragrant, as are some of the singles—De Wet, for example.

Next in the tulip parade come the May-flowering or Cottage type. These are somewhat taller than the earlies, and some sorts, Picotee and Mrs. Moon, for instance, are lily-like in form. The former is white edged with rose, the latter a clear yellow. The Swan, a late bloomer, is white and egg-shaped, an exquisite tulip.

Bringing up the rear are the stately Darwins and Breeders, the former probably the most popular of all. They have very long stems—two or three feet—remain in blossom a long time and show a wonderfully fine range of colors. For decoration, indoors or out, they have no peer. The catalogues show a long list of Darwin varieties. Some of the choicest are: the showy Farncombe Sanders, deep cerise with a white base; Clara Butt, a lovely rose, and William Copland, an even tone of lavender. The last-named is lovely when planted near bleeding-heart or in a clump with Ingelscombe Yellow.

Excellent for Cutting

The Breeders also show large blossoms on tall, stiff stems; though their colors are limited to bronze and mahogany shades. Among the best are: Bronze Chief, William the Silent and Indian Chief. Like the Darwins, they are excellent for cutting.

While hyacinths are not as showy as tulips and narcissi, they have charm and fragrance and are especially at home along the edge of the shrubbery. Also, they make fine bedding material. Give them full sun and protection from strong winds. Queen of the Whites is an early sort with extra bells; Lady Derby, a clear rose, also blooms early; while Lord Derby, a pale blue, blossoms somewhat later. If you want a good deep blue, try Grand Maitre. City of Haarlem is the best pure yellow sort, blooming late. All of these are single varieties, much more attractive than the double sorts.

Of course you will tuck in as many crocuses, grape hyacinths and scillas as you can find room for. These can be used in the rock garden, around bird baths, edging shrubbery and in odd corners. They should be planted in masses for the best effect. Place these small bulbs three inches deep and once their width apart. It is well when planting all bulbs to give them a cushion of white sand—to insure good drainage—and to see that the bulb sets firmly upon it—no air pocket beneath. All bulbs require a deeply prepared soil, well enriched with bone meal. Tulips should be set to a depth of four inches and narcissi five inches deep and both at least six inches apart, while hyacinths should be set six inches deep and eight inches apart, being much larger bulbs.

Ethel M. Eaton.

(A Tuesday Feature)

Profit-Sharing Jam Workers End Walkout

By the Associated Press

In Indianapolis pending War Labor Board Arbitration of closed shop and salary increase issues, employees of the strike-bound Columbia Conserve Company were scheduled to return to work today, reported O. C. Chambers, President of the United Cannery local, American Federation of Labor.

Negotiations between the Company and the Union, which began after a walkout Sept. 1 have resulted in adjustment of wage employees' pay problems, Mr. Chambers said. He did not disclose the adjustments or the salary increases asked.

The walkout attracted wide attention because of the Democratic industrialization under which the plant has operated since 1925. Salaried employees own 67 per cent of the common stock, receive profit shares and elect directors, some of whom are employees.

The Company processes jellies, jams, and pickled foods.

Other labor news:

St. Louis: A resolution demanding that the St. Louis ordnance plant be ordered to resume full operation and rehire 3,000 workers has been sent to Donald Nelson, Chairman of the War Production Board, by the Congress of Industrial Organizations United Electrical, Radio, and Machine Workers' Union.

The resolution, adopted at a rally of workers, asserted that curtailment of 15 per cent of production at the plant was a serious blow to the "production front" and to the "morale of workers" on the home front.

The ordnance plant, operated for the Government by a subsidiary of the Western Cartridge Company, still was working three shifts but had changed to a schedule of six days a week instead of seven. The 3,000 workers were laid off over this week end.

Cleveland: Union of the A. F. of L. and C. I. O. "so that labor can give its undivided attention to winning the war," was advocated yesterday by officers of the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers of America (C. I. O.), opening its national convention.

New Navy Bases On Carolina Coast

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW BERN, N. C.—As an outstanding example of the coastal defenses which the Federal Government has built in strategic areas along the Atlantic seaboard, the new United States Naval Section Base on the old Camp Glenn site near Morehead City is already an important factor of the Navy's inshore patrol.

A similar section base is located at another historic military spot along the Carolina coast, this being at Fort Caswell near Southport. About a year ago Congress appropriated $877,000 for each of these two places.

Tractor Salvaged From Rogers Ranch

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES — A two-ton farm tractor from the Will Rogers ranch near Santa Monica, Calif., was the prize salvage item received by the civilian defense salvage and conservation committee in Los Angeles.

Girls working under a salvage warden for the precinct in which the Rogers Ranch is located, discovered the old tractor in an abandoned shed overgrown with weeds. A. M. Ireland, Superintendent of the Rogers Ranch, stated that the tractor was no longer usable, and gladly turned it over to the salvage drive.

Ninety tons of salvage material has been collected from the citrus growing counties of Riverside and San Bernardino, Calif.

From car wrecking concerns in Southern California alone, 16,000 tons of scrap went to the foundries; this is reported as within 1,536 tons of the total scrap collected from northern California, Oregon, Washington, Nevada, Idaho, and Montana.

Christian Science Services on Radio

New England

Massachusetts

Boston—The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.
10:45 a. m.—WMEX, 1510kc, Sept. 20; Oct. 4, 18; Nov. 1, 15, 29.
10:45 a. m.—WRUL, 11.79mc (25.4m), and WRUW, 15.13mc (19.8m), chimes radiocast 10:15 to 10:45 a. m., Oct. 4; Nov. 1.
7:30 a. m.—WRUL, 11.79mc (25.4m), and WRUW, 15.13mc (19.8m), chimes radiocast 7 to 7:30 p. m., Oct. 4; Nov. 1.

Eastern States

Florida

St. Petersburg—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WSUN, 620kc, on Oct. 4.

Georgia

Atlanta—First Church of Christ Scientist, 11 a. m., WAGA, 1450kc, on Sept. 20; Oct. 4, 18; Nov. 1, 15.

New York

New York—Fourth Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WQXR, 1560kc, on Sept. 20.
Syracuse—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WOLF, 1490kc, on Sept. 20; Oct. 4, 18; Nov. 1, 15.

Central States

Ohio

Cleveland—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WCLE, 610kc, on Sept. 20; Oct. 4, 18; Nov. 1, 15.

Pacific Coast

California

Long Beach—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 7 p. m., KFOX, 1280kc, Sept. 20; Oct. 4, 18; Nov. 1, 15, 29.
San Francisco—Fifth Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KYA, 1260kc, Oct. 4; Nov. 1.

Washington

Seattle—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KIRO, 1150kc, Sept. 20; Oct. 4, 18; Nov. 1, 15, 29.

Canada

Ontario

Toronto—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., CFRB, 860kc, also CFRX, 6.07mc; Sept. 20; Oct. 4, 18; Nov. 1, 15, 29.

Territories

Hawaii

Honolulu—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KGMB, 890kc, Sept. 20; Oct. 11; Nov. 15.

'Axis' Conference To Settle Dispute?

BERN, Switzerland, Sept. 8 (AP) —An Axis-sponsored conference to settle at least the most pressing aspects of the Hungarian-Rumanian territorial dispute over Transylvania probably will be held in Vienna Sept. 15, neutral dispatches from Budapest said today.

A German-Italian Commission which visted Transylvania this summer to arbitrate the dispute has completed its work and the report has been sent to Rome and Berlin. Whether the conference is held or not, some sort of decision probably will be announced on the basis of the report, it was said.

It was considered unlikely that Germany would grant the Rumanian claim for sovereignty over all of Transylvania, although it was reported in some quarters that revision of the 1940 Vienna award which gave Hungary the northern part of the disputed territory, might be considered.

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The Home Forum

God's Sovereignty Is Absolute

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE QUESTION of sovereignty is much involved in the present war. The basic issue, so far as the democratic nations are concerned, is to maintain human rights and the power to exercise them. This means that the postwar period will call for a rectification of wrong concepts of sovereignty, and the establishment of more unselfish, just, and enduring definitions of the highest rights of nations or associations of nations and those of each individual composing them.

The first requirement, in order to clarify this vital problem, is to recognize the true nature of sovereignty, the all-important issue of the power of God in men's affairs. None but a scientifically correct premise can serve any useful purpose.

No statement better defining the real character of sovereignty can be found anywhere than that contained on pages 465 and 466 of the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" by Mary Baker Eddy. Here she says, **"Principle and its idea is one, and this one is God, omnipotent, omniscient, and omnipresent Being, and His reflection is man and the universe."** This may sound revolutionary. Yet it only shows the simple fact that sovereignty is vested in Mind, God, and that Deity does not and cannot share His all-might with any lesser power. "Man and the universe," as Mrs. Eddy so lucidly declares, derive authority solely from the divine Principle of being through the grace of reflection. This renders conclusive the absolute spiritual nature of true sovereignty.

But the human mind displays seemingly unending efforts to counterfeit spiritual truth. Some of its false suggestions are that sovereignty is based on matter and material laws; that these wield authority over man and creation, and that in many instances their powers are sanctioned by the creator. These subtle errors are naturally untrue. They gain ascendancy only because mortals are insufficiently awake to actual spiritual realities and accept as true the false argument that each one has a mind of his own apart from God, and so possesses exclusive personal power to decide and choose for himself.

Christian Science makes it clear that Spirit, God, being perfect, man as His reflected image or idea is also perfect, and in reality has no difficulties to surmount. The understanding of the truth about man enables us to exercise dominion over all obstacles. **"God said, Let us make man in our image, after our likeness: and let them have dominion over the fish of the sea, and over the fowl of the air, and over the cattle, and over all the earth, and over every creeping thing that creepeth upon the earth."**

The realization that man possesses no sovereign power except through reflection, as the idea of omnipotent Spirit, assures our dominion over matter and material laws. This realization is, in effect, a healing process, because it abolishes the error or lie that man is a physical personality, subject to the domination of sin, disease, and death, and definitely classifies him as immortal, perfect, at all times and in all places under the absolute governance of the one Mind, God.

The universe including man is spiritually mental. Consequently only right thoughts and acts springing from the perception of this verity can place one on the side of power. Elucidating the Master's declaration that the kingdom of God is within us, Mrs. Eddy writes in "Pulpit and Press" (p. 3), **"Know, then, that you possess sovereign power to think and act rightly, and that nothing can dispossess you of this heritage and trespass on Love."**

This method of overcoming aggressive mental suggestion, false ambition, rivalry, envy, egotistical pride, fear of evil, sickness, or death—all evil thinking—is Christianly scientific. False arguments of the human mind are resolutely ruled out as being untrue and without origin, and so seen to be completely devoid of power. The realization through right or spiritual thinking that man is perfect, whole, and enjoys eternal life, heals every type of ill or ailment and brings into our experience harmony, true peace, and happiness, which the Bible declares are man's birthright.

The erroneous premise that so-called mortal mind exercises supreme rule over the race has naturally also produced the notion that there are many and varying states of sovereignty. This in turn has fostered and bolstered false ideas of government that, applied to national and international affairs, have inevitably led to recurring strife, confusion, wars, tyranny, stagnation, and similar conditions. Had the immortal omnipotence of perfect Spirit and man's relationship to his Maker been clearly understood by statesmen, thinkers, and others, the world would certainly not be experiencing the trials and stresses of today.

In perceiving and demonstrating the truth about sovereignty, we not only bless ourselves and others, but effectively contribute to the healing of the world situation, the troubled state of which includes the conflicting sense of many distinct and absolute sovereignties, when, of course, in truth, the might of the one indivisible Mind, Spirit, rules all nations, individually and collectively.

The new understanding of God's all-power, as revealed in Christian Science, also brings the revealing realization that this one Mind is Father of all; and, consequently, as Mrs. Eddy so beautifully declares in her "Miscellaneous Writings" (p. 234), **"God's fatherliness as Life, Truth, and Love, makes His sovereignty glorious."**

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into French]

Allegory

The sea
May not invade.
It marches wave on wave
Across the world, then breaks upon
The shore.

HARRY WILLIAM NELSON

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Christian Science Periodicals
Established by
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The Christian Science periodicals are the organs of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

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By Courtesy of the William Rockhill Nelson Gallery of Art, Kansas City, Missouri, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN EIGHTEENTH-CENTURY DRAWING-ROOM FROM "THE LINDENS," DANVERS, MASSACHUSETTS (1754)

AMONG THE beautiful rooms from early American homes in the William Rockhill Nelson Gallery of Art in Kansas City is an eighteenth-century drawing-room from "The Lindens" in Danvers, Massachusetts. This spacious Georgian room, with paneled walls, and wide, recessed windows hung with contemporary damask curtains, has been furnished with rare examples of American furniture of the same century. "The Lindens" was built in 1754, and for a time was the home of General Gage. The handsome mahogany furniture which has been assembled in this worthy setting was designed in the Chippendale style in vogue at that time in England and the Colonies. With its rich carving and graceful, cabriole legs, it is among the finest and most elaborate furniture that we have. The great highboy which dominates the interior is across the room from the fireplace. With fine scroll ornament and an elaborate finial, it is characteristic of the superlative craftsmanship of the cabinetmakers of Philadelphia. The marble-topped pier-table and the ornate, rococo mirror are both of great rarity. The small, tilt-top table, on a tripod pedestal, was a charming and indispensable adjunct of the social life which centered about the tea-table. The crystal chandelier is of unusual beauty, and Oriental rugs enjoyed the same popularity here as in Europe. The room has the atmosphere of gracious living which was to be found in the houses of the wealthy colonists.

La Souveraineté de Dieu est absolue

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette même page

LA QUESTION de la souveraineté joue un grand rôle dans la guerre actuelle. En ce qui concerne les nations démocratiques, il s'agit avant tout de maintenir les droits humains et leur libre exercice. Il s'ensuit que l'après-guerre exigera la rectification des faux concepts de souveraineté, l'établissement de définitions plus altruistes, stables et justes touchant les droits supérieurs des individus, des peuples ou des groupements de peuples.

Pour éclairer ce problème vital, il faut tout d'abord reconnaître la vraie nature de la souveraineté, le pouvoir de Dieu dans les affaires humaines, car ce fait est des plus importants. Seules des prémisses scientifiquement correctes nous permettront d'atteindre le but.

Le vrai caractère de la souveraineté est défini aux pages 465 et 466 du livre de texte Scientiste Chrétien, *Science et Santé avec la Clef des Écritures*, par Mary Baker Eddy; et l'on ne trouverait nulle part un exposé qui surpasse celui-ci: "Le Principe ne fait qu'un avec son idée, et cet un est Dieu, être omnipotent, omniscient et omniprésent, et Son reflet est l'homme et l'univers." Ce passage semble renverser bien des notions établies. Pourtant il exprime un fait très simple: la souveraineté appartient à Dieu, à l'Entendement; et la Divinité ne saurait partager Son omnipotence avec un pouvoir qui Lui soit inférieur. Comme le déclare nettement Mrs. Eddy, "l'homme et l'univers" ne tirent leur force que du divin Principe de l'être, par la grâce de la réflexion. Ceci met en lumière la nature absolument spirituelle de la souveraineté véritable.

Mais en apparence l'esprit humain multiplie ses efforts pour contrefaire la vérité spirituelle. Ses fausses suggestions prétendent notamment que la souveraineté repose sur la matière ou les lois matérielles, exerçant leur autorité sur l'homme et la création; que dans bien des cas le créateur en sanctionne les pouvoirs. Ces erreurs subtiles sont évidemment fallacieuses. La seule chose qui leur permette d'obtenir du crédit, c'est que les mortels somnolent et n'ont pas conscience des réalités spirituelles; ils acceptent le faux argument selon quoi chacun posséderait un entendement à lui, séparé de Dieu, et aurait ainsi le pouvoir exclusivement personnel de décider et de choisir ce qui lui convient.

La Science Chrétienne déclare que Dieu, l'Esprit, étant parfait, l'homme — image, idée ou réflexion divine — est parfait lui aussi, et n'est pas réellement aux prises avec les difficultés. Si nous comprenons cette vérité au sujet de l'homme, nous pouvons exercer la maîtrise sur tous les obstacles. "Dieu dit: Faisons l'homme à notre image, selon notre ressemblance; et qu'il règne sur les poissons de la mer, sur les oiseaux du ciel, sur le bétail, sur la terre entière, et sur tous les reptiles qui rampent sur le sol."

Savoir et comprendre que l'homme ne possède le pouvoir véritable que par réflexion, comme idée de l'Esprit tout-puissant, nous donne l'empire sur la matière et les lois matérielles. En fait, cette réalisation est un processus de guérison, car elle abolit l'erreur ou le mensonge qui ferait de l'homme une personnalité physique, sujette au péché, à la maladie, à la mort; elle indique nettement qu'il est immortel, parfait, en tout temps soumis à l'empire absolu du seul Entendement, de Dieu.

L'univers, y compris l'homme, est spirituellement mental. Il s'ensuit que seules les pensées et les actions justes ayant leur source dans la perception de cette vérité, nous allient au pouvoir réel. Après avoir cité la déclaration du Maître: "Le royaume de Dieu est au dedans de vous!" — Mrs. Eddy l'explique en ces termes (*Pulpit and Press*, p. 3): "Sachez donc que vous possédez le souverain pouvoir de penser et d'agir justement; que rien ne peut vous ravir cet héritage ou empiéter sur l'Amour."

Cette manière de vaincre les suggestions mentales agressives, la fausse ambition, les rivalités, l'envie, l'orgueil personnel, la crainte, la maladie, la mort — les mauvaises pensées de tous genres — est chrétiennement scientifique. Les faux arguments de l'esprit humain sont résolument exclus comme n'ayant ni vérité ni origine, et l'on voit qu'ils ne possèdent aucun pouvoir. Grâce au penser juste ou spirituel, on peut savoir que l'homme est parfait, intact, qu'il jouit de la vie éternelle; cette réalisation guérit les maux de tous genres et nous apporte l'harmonie, le bonheur et la paix véritable auxquels l'homme a droit, comme le déclare la Bible.

La vaine supposition que le pseudo-entendement mortel exerce sur les hommes l'autorité suprême devait naturellement entraîner la croyance à des souverainetés diverses et nombreuses. Ceci à son tour favorisait et soutenait les faux concepts de gouvernement qui, appliqués aux questions nationales ou internationales, ont inévitablement produit les luttes fréquentes, les troubles, les guerres, la tyrannie, le marasme et des plaies analogues. Si les hommes d'État, les penseurs et maintes autres personnes avaient discerné clairement l'immortelle omnipotence de l'Esprit parfait, ainsi que le rapport unissant l'homme à son créateur, le monde aurait certainement évité les épreuves et les détresses de l'heure actuelle.

Lorsqu'on perçoit et démontre les faits concernant la souveraineté, c'est une bénédiction pour soi-même et pour autrui; en outre, on contribue d'une manière efficace à guérir la situation mondiale, troublée par le pénible sentiment de maintes souverainetés en conflit. Il est clair qu'en réalité, la puissance de l'unique Entendement, de l'Esprit indivisible, régit toutes les nations, individuellement et collectivement.

La nouvelle compréhension de la toute-puissance divine, révélée en Science Chrétienne, nous apporte aussi la lumineuse réalisation que cet unique Entendement est notre Père à tous; en conséquence, comme le déclare si bien Mrs. Eddy (*Miscellaneous Writings*, p. 234): "Les qualités paternelles de Dieu en tant que Vie, Vérité, Amour, rendent glorieuse Sa souveraineté."

Pour tous renseignements sur les publications Scientistes Chrétiennes en français, écrire à La Société d'Édition de la Science Chrétienne. (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.)

Top o' the World

Upon the hill above the sea,
Where all the winds from heaven blow,
I've built a house for you and me,
But only you the path must know
That winds its secret through the grass,
And climbs the rocks to reach our door.
The shadows of their wild wings pass
As gulls beat upward from the shore.
The clouds are like a flock of sheep
To browse around us all the day.
The distant surf that lulls our sleep
Is like a singer far away.
And when the slim young moon comes out,
She will not seem remote—aloof,
But intimate enough, no doubt,
To rest a moment on our roof.

GWEN CASTLE

Gilbert Stuart Awakened American Art

BEFORE the middle of the seventeenth century, there were in what is now the United States few residences or even public buildings large enough for the exhibition of paintings, and that reason alone, had there been no other, would have discouraged any attempt at art. It is interesting to note that painting, at least in the field of portraiture, began to be practised in the American Colonies as soon as place was found for the display of pictures. In Virginia, the colonization of which was begun in 1607 by the English, the advent of the artist was considerably delayed. In New York, which the Dutch, who began to settle there about 1614, named New Netherlands, Jacobus Gerritsen Strycker produced a portrait of his brother Jan in 1655. In the colony of Massachusetts Bay, settled by the English in 1628, William Reed made a portrait of Governor Richard Bellingham in 1641; and in what is today South Carolina, whose first permanent settlement was made by the English in 1670, Henrietta Johnston, an Englishwoman, painted a likeness of Robert Johnson in 1718. John Smibert, a Scotchman who came to Newport, Rhode Island, in 1728, finished in 1729 his large group representing Bishop Berkeley and his family; . . . Peter Pelham, who came to Boston in 1726, probably painted the next year his likenesses of the Rev. Cotton Mather, the eminent New England divine . . . Henry Couturier, a Dutchman who settled in New Amsterdam early in the seventeenth century, made a portrait of Frederick Philipse in 1674—after the region was conquered by England.

Thus we see that the earliest painting in America was exclusively in the field of portraiture. The first artists, without exception, were foreign limners who found meager opportunities for the exercise of their talents in making likenesses of the landed gentry and Colonial officials of their day—or, failing that, as in the case of Strycker, painted portraits of themselves and members of their immediate families. As a natural consequence, the influence of the art of Holland and England especially is predominant in early painting in this country. Strycker's portraits, which are unquestionably the best of these works, are in the Dutch tradition, reminiscent of Rembrandt and his school; Couturier's are in the slightly artificial manner of French portraiture of the time; and the likenesses of Peter Pelham and Smibert exhibit the stiffness and formality that characterized the work of contemporary English artists—qualities that continued to dominate the creation of our painters until the vital touch of Gilbert Stuart impregnated American portraiture with life. His influence is almost immediately apparent in the work of his contemporaries. — From "Early American Painting," by FREDERICK FAIRCHILD SHERMAN. (New York: Appleton-Century.)

Within a Span Of Forty Years

NOTHING better illustrates the elasticity of American democratic life than the fact that, within a span of forty years, Abraham Lincoln and Theodore Roosevelt were Presidents of the United States. Two men more unlike in origin, in training, and in opportunity, could hardly be found.

Lincoln came from an incompetent Kentuckian father, a pioneer without the pioneer's spirit of enterprise and push: he lacked schooling; he had barely the necessaries of life measured even by the standards of the Border; his companions were rough frontier wastrels, many of whom had either been, or might easily become, ruffians. The books on which he fed his young mind were very few, not more than five or six, but they were the best. And yet in spite of these handicaps, Abraham Lincoln rose to be the leader and example of the American Nation during its most perilous crisis, and the ideal Democrat of the nineteenth century.

Theodore Roosevelt, on the contrary, was born in New York City, enjoyed every advantage in education and training; his family had been for many generations respected in the city; his father was cultivated and had distinction as a citizen, who devoted his wealth and his energies to serving his fellowmen. But, just as incredible adversity could not crush Abraham Lincoln, so lavish prosperity could not keep down or spoil Theodore Roosevelt. — From "Theodore Roosevelt," by WILLIAM ROSCOE THAYER. (Boston: Houghton Mifflin.)

Up the Thames To London

IT ISN'T EASY to say what has reminded me of a friend. Probably something I read. In any case, back he came vividly through all the misfortunes that have arisen since between his country and mine.

On a certain October day, two or three years after the finish of the other World War, I sailed alone to England. I sailed on a little one-class ship, scarcely noticeable between the mighty ocean liners in adjoining docks. For an instant, I wondered whether my ship could really cope with the Atlantic Ocean. Would she founder when out of sight of land? But she proved herself sturdy and seasoned as the rest; or perhaps it was that we had a sort of enchanted voyage—brilliant sunshine, calm sea, just the right measure of salty wind. Hour after hour, we sat on the open deck and revelled in it. In New York, autumn had set in with sharp nights of frost. Out in the Atlantic, it was still summer.

Going down, that first noon, to the dining-saloon, I found only about twenty first-class passengers and some of them were—well, unexpected. At the Second Officer's table sat a little timid Scottish woman on the way home after visiting her son in "the States," and a pleasant stoutish gentleman whose speech immediately revealed him to be German. Knowing that officers do not invariably appear at table, and suspecting that the little elderly woman would not come either, I realized that the German and I would have that table and its conversation to ourselves.

I went up to the deck, sat down and faced the situation in all seriousness. Was I going to funk it? Ask to be seated somewhere else? Refuse to go down to meals at all? At first, it seemed likely. Then I knew I would not do anything like that. I never missed a single meal and neither did he. We got on famously. There were innumerable things to be discussed in all safety. We sat in adjacent deck chairs, we walked the deck, we played Chinese Chequers in the lounge. We learned, incidentally, a good deal about each other.

My friend had been many years in America, employed by a well-known firm in New York State which required just the expert scientific knowledge which he had in abundance. He spoke perfect English, with only a trace of accent. He had taken on much the American viewpoint, too. I don't recall if he was a citizen, but I imagine so. He had a wide vision of the world; and, more than that, he had the scientific man's nice adjustment to facts. In short, he was excellent company. Round and round that short deck we would pace; and there was precious little which we left undiscussed.

Was that a sail on the horizon? Oh, why had I not brought some marine glasses! In an instant, the German's long arm would reach in at the window of his cabin and draw out a pair of superb binoculars. Did I manifest curiosity over something? He knew all about it. Whatever I did not understand, he could explain. He had, in short, the facts. His mind moved quickly and accurately. And he was invariably kind, gentle, responsive, considerate. I would not have asked for a more acceptable companion—at table or on deck.

That little ship, which sailed through the calm blue October weather bringing such satisfaction to at least two of her passengers, was scheduled to go up the Thames to London. This prospect charmed me. For I had never sailed up to London, my favorite destination. I had never seen the mouth of the river nor followed it upstream to Tilbury, which is not quite the same as London, but almost. So I got up early one morning, all eagerness to watch us sail straight into the mouth of the Thames. I went up on deck and there was the German, muffled, pacing up and down. But it was no use. That fog came in on heavier feet than the "little cat feet" of the Sandburg verse. Not one thing could be seen through it. Not the glimmer of lights on shore, not the outlines of buildings or of other ships, though we could occasionally hear the warning whistles of these ships. A deep gray world, wet and misty and unfathomable.

We came almost to the dock at Tilbury before we saw anything of a tangible world. And by that time we were clutching our luggage, preparatory to leaving the ship. My German friend was, as usual, a help and a support that morning. He marshaled my trunks and bags for me, and together we climbed into a first-class carriage in the train. At Liverpool Street Station, he found me another porter and a taxi, thanked me for our common pleasure in the voyage, and was gone into the morning mist. Today I do not recall even his name.

MARGARET WILLIAMSON

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1942

Intimate Message: Washington

Two-Way Lend-Lease Pacts Vital in Victory ..... ***By Joseph G. Harrison***

Did you ever read a list of articles it takes to equip a Division of United States troops? If you did, you'll remember that the list seemed to go on indefinitely and to read almost like the catalogue of one of the great mail-order houses. It's only when one is familiar with the incalculable amount of equipment which it takes to fight a war that one can understand just how important are the new "two-way" lend-lease agreements between the United States and its Allies.

As officially stated in the agreements, they are designed to reduce ocean trips and save cargo space by having soldiers on foreign soil equipped and provisioned as completely as possible by the country where they are stationed. Thus American soldiers in Britain will, where possible, eat British food, sleep in British beds, fire British ammunition and work in barracks and on fields prepared by workers on the other side of the Atlantic.

There is no way of estimating how many tens of thousands of tons of cargo space has been saved by this system, but it is known to be very large. Each time the British find that they will be able to meet some need which has arisen among Americans in Britain from their own stocks, it means that just that much more shipping space is available for the transportation of American-built war weapons to the battle zone.

America has already learned that one of the hardest things to find in war is sufficient time. The transportation of American troops and their equipment to a distant area like Australia takes several months when one includes the time necessary for assembling the men and goods at the point of embarkation. Anything that cuts this time down by as much as a day contributes measurably to Allied strength.

Take, for example, the question of American pilots flying in defense of Northern Australia and New Guinea. They cross the ocean on swift transports, while their planes are frequently flown. But, since gasoline, lubricating oil, and spare parts are forced to come on much slower freighters, it is obvious that much time would be lost before these planes could get into the air if the airmen were forced to operate solely on supplies from home.

But, fortunately, this is not the case. On the basis of "reciprocal lend-lease" Australia stands ready to supply the Americans with many of the things they need. Not only does this mean that the planes can get into action quicker and stay in action longer, but it also means that Australian-bound convoys can concentrate on the goods which that country is not in a position to furnish.

This pooling of the Allied war effort, accompanied, as it is, by an increasing standardization of equipment, is one of the most encouraging portents of ultimate victory. It shows that we are determined to use everything we've got as quickly as possible. It is one of the Allied answers to the exceptionally fine service of supply which operates behind the German and Japanese armed forces.

In detailing some of the help which the United States has received through this "two-way" flow of lend-lease aid, the Office of War Information has stated that "many airdromes formerly used by the RAF have been turned over to American forces. Repair and maintenance are provided for British equipment used by Americans."

How much more intelligent and logical this is than for the United States Army air forces to have gone to Britain and insisted upon building all its own airfields, hangars, repair shops, and supply depots. Not only is the present method a great saving of time, but it also enables the Americans to benefit from the experience as to the location and construction of facilities which the British picked up during the first three years of war.

Just how important this type of aid can loom is shown by the OWI statement that "in Australia, a country of only 7,000,000 people, the Government is devoting an important part of its budget to paying the cost of reciprocal lend-lease for United States forces there and civilian consumption of many things is being drastically cut to meet United States needs.

"In Australia thousands of trucks and motor vehicles, acres of airdromes, bases and specially constructed field quarters and harbor works have been provided to United States forces by the Australian Government."

Some persons might ask why the OWI finds this so remarkable, pointing out that the Australians were motivated solely by self interest. Of course, they were. But as anyone familiar with Australian defense problems will tell you, it was a mighty good thing for the self-interest of the whole Allied world that these facilities were readied in advance for the Americans.

This is a war which only efficiency and speed can win. Enemy conquests have moved at a dishearteningly swift rate. Fighting at the end of supply lines which stretch across thousands of miles of sea, the Allies are going to need a lot of short cuts. Reciprocal lend-lease aid is one of the best short cuts yet devised.

Country Speaks: Massachusetts

Salute to the State Guard ..... ***By John Bond***

Massachusetts citizens who stifled a snicker some year and a half ago when a rotund neighbor appeared in the green uniform of the State Guard and self-consciously set off for the local armory for an evening drill session are smiling broadly today.

The same awkward-looking (in uniform) neighbor, and some 12,000 fellow citizens like him, have got over the awkward stage and now comprise one of the bulwarks of the highly important and—in modern warfare — extremely vulnerable home front.

Back in the winter of 1940-41 there were people who thought Governor Saltonstall was rushing things when he proposed formation of an armed State Guard to take the place of the National Guard which had been inducted into Federal service.

One critic of the Governor questioned the need for such a home defense unit. And as for the rifles and bayonets, requested by the Chief Executive, raised the question, "Why rifles and bayonets? Who's going to get shot and for what?"

Notwithstanding such opposition the State Guard was organized. Its membership originally limited to about 6,000 men and 350 officers has now been doubled.

Among the first to see the value of a home guard such as the Bay State was busy organizing, were Regular Army officials in Massachusetts. They knew that this talk about possible landings of enemy agents on the New England coast was more than casual gossip. They knew that paratroops and saboteurs had preceded invasion in many European countries and, however remote the possibility in the United States, they knew that such enemy action should be anticipated and guarded against. What's more, they knew that it would take a lot of Federal troops who could be better used elsewhere to adequately protect New England against such possibilities.

As a result conferences between State Guard and Army officers were held and plans evolved whereby the militiamen would become front-line troops in the event of enemy action in the New England area

Maj. Gen. Sherman Miles, an astute military man and Commanding General of the First Service Command, saw the possibility of the State Guard as an effective guerrilla army. He founded the first guerrilla warfare school in the country at famed Middlesex School in Concord, Mass., and brought some of the most experienced men available to instruct selected State Guard officers. Among them was Bert ("Yank") Levy, a veteran of the Spanish Civil War, author of a text on guerrilla warfare, and instructor to the home guard of Britain.

Success of the school was immediate. Guardsmen from other New England States came for instruction. They came from distant sections of the country and they returned to establish similar schools in their own regions.

At an intensive week-long training session at the Brockton Fair Grounds in July the officers of the Bay State home guard received further instruction from skilled military men and won high praise from Lieut. Gen. Hugh A. Drum, head of the Eastern Defense Command and the First Army.

Recently the Massachusetts State Guard came of age. In a three-day maneuver extending over the entire New England area and involving thousands of Regular Army soldiers and Guardsmen. In six States the Bay State contingent put to practical demonstration their months of long training.

In war games, planned and directed by General Miles, about 7,000 of the State's 12,000 Guardsmen participated in about 120 incidents involving the capture of paratroops, the repelling of invaders, and the rounding up of saboteurs bent on the destruction of vital transportation systems and defense plants.

The State Guardsmen, less self-conscious now and well-trained through months of hard drill, were praised by General Miles and other military observers for the effective part they played in the "games."

Businessmen, bankers, salesmen, and truck drivers, men from all walks, ineligible for regular military service because of age or dependents, comprise this group of modern minutemen. They have already won the respect of their fellow citizens. Theirs may be a heroic role before the present struggle for freedom is won.

To Change the Subject:

Better Come Some Other Time ..... ***By R. H. Markham***

Dear Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Twell:

I guess you'd better come to dinner some other time. Of course, this doesn't mean that we don't want to see you, or that I am in any way inhospitable. Nor does it mean that you wouldn't get enough to eat. In fact, you'd be served a whale of a dinner both in amount and variety. But still I'm afraid you wouldn't quite enjoy it.

You see, my gracious lady has plunged ardently into the current drive to collect tin for the Government. In this respect, she's become a complete totalitarian. Our eating seems to have been placed on a 100 per cent tin basis.

You may recall a press report to the effect that Boston has made a very laudable record in tin collecting, namely, 364. That seems to mean 364 pounds of tin salvaged a thousand persons. Well, that news item put furious new zeal into my wife's tin collecting. Ever since then she's been weighing our tin on the bathroom scales and we have a phenomenal record. We're batting far more than Babe Ruth at his best, with Ted Williams and Enos Slaughter thrown in. We're already up to 1327. We make a home run on tin every day.

You know how success excites a desire for more success. To slump now would make us seem nothing less than saboteurs. Not only is that untinkable, but we want to keep improving our record. So my wife has adopted a policy of serving me nothing that doesn't come in cans.

So, my dear friends, if you should come to dinner during this tin drive, I'm afraid you'd think us queer. I'm sure my wife would start you off with tall glasses of tomato juice in the living room. Then at the table you'd undoubtedly be confronted with funny hors d'oeuvres of canned anchovy, canned sardines, and canned shrimp.

If you were able to get through that, you'd be surprised to get steaming bowls of canned clam chowder. By that time, you'd probably settle down to the ordeal of a "shore dinner" and would not be surprised at the next course of canned salmon and canned asparagus. You may not know they go together, but they do. After much hunting, we found them on the menu of an old ship—a freight ship, perhaps.

For the asparagus we have a funny-looking and funny-tasting dressing, which I think is sewing-machine oil, but don't know for certain. It may merely be varnish. You see, my wife had quite a time with that dressing, for most salad dressings come in bottles or jars. She had to hunt and hunt before she found one in a tin can. I haven't seen its container and keep wondering if it isn't brown shoe polish. Yet, it's very wholesome.

After the canned salmon, we would depart from the shore dinner, and the pièce de résistance would be canned corned beef with canned corn, canned spinach, and canned sweet potatoes. It's really pretty good and my wife fixes it up in an Oriental way with spices that come in tins.

Even though only September, the dessert would probably be canned Christmas pudding. You might have canned pineapple juice or canned milk to drink, you could top it off with Postum from a tin, and in the end you would be served some mediocre assorted candy, which my wife bought in a prodigious tall red tin can.

However, the worst feature of one's being a guest at our house just now is not that we serve strange things to eat, but that, in spite of all our self-control, we treat our guests in a queer way. You see, every morsel of food has a definite tin value, so our guests' eating resolves itself into an exciting game. We watch them as though we were in the ninth inning, with the bases full, or as though a bowling ball had hit tenpins which were tottering to fall. We keep saying, as it were, "Will they fall?" or "Won't they fall?"

If you should heartily devour the corned beef and accept a second portion, that would help us very much, for corned-beef cans are heavy. Anchovy cans are proportionately still heavier. Postum drinking doesn't amount to much. In general, a helping of corned beef might mean 4 points, of sweet potatoes 3, of canned corn 2½, of spinach 2, and a small glass of tomato juice 1. So as our guests eat and drink, we look anxiously on and keep counting up our score.

So I guess you'd better put off coming until the tin season ends.

Your friend,

Reuben

P. S.: And, dare I say, my good friends, that it would be a relief to me to be invited out now and then—unless you, too, are saving tin.

Text of President Roosevelt's Radio Address

Mr. Roosevelt sets deadline of Oct. 1 for Congress to act on control of farm products prices with threat he will take measures under present wartime powers if results are not forthcoming.

New assurance given on preparations by armed forces for offensive in European theater.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8 (AP)—The following is the text of President Roosevelt's radio address to the nation last night:

I wish that all the American people could read all the citations for various medals recommended for our soldiers, sailors and Marines. I am picking out one of these citations which tells of the accomplishments of Lieut. John James Powers, United States Navy, during three days of the battles with Japanese forces in the Coral Sea.

During the first two days, Lieutenant Powers, flying a dive-bomber in the face of blasting enemy antiaircraft fire, demolished one large enemy gunboat, put another gunboat out of commission, severely damaged an aircraft tender and a 20,000-ton transport, and scored a direct hit on an aircraft carrier which burst into flames and sank soon after.

The official citation describes the morning of the third day of battle. As the pilots of his squadron left the ready room to man their planes, Lieutenant Powers said to them: "Remember, the folks back home are counting on us. I am going to get a hit if I have to lay it on their flight deck."

Promise Made Good

He led his section down to the target from an altitude of 18,000 feet, through a wall of bursting antiaircraft shells and swarms of enemy planes. He dived almost to the very deck of the enemy carrier, and did not release his bomb until he was sure of a direct hit. He was last seen attempting recovery from his dive at the extremely low altitude of 200 feet, amid a terrific barrage of shell and bomb fragments, smoke, flame and debris from the stricken vessel. His own plane was destroyed by the explosion of his own bomb. But he had made good his promise to "lay it on the flight deck."

I have received a recommendation from the Secretary of the Navy that Lieut. James Powers of New York City, missing in action, be awarded the Medal of Honor. I hereby and now make his award.

You and I are "the folks back home" for whose protection Lieutenant Powers fought and repeatedly risked his life. He said that we counted on him and his men. We did not count in vain. But have not those men a right to be counting on us? How are we playing our part "back home" in winning this war?

The answer is that we are not doing enough.

Message to Congress

Today I sent a message to the Congress, pointing out the overwhelming urgency of the serious domestic economic crisis with which we are threatened. Some call it "inflation," which is a vague sort of term, and others call it a "rise in the cost of living," which is much more easily understood by most families.

That phrase, "the cost of living," means essentially what a dollar can buy.

From Jan. 1, 1941, to May of this year, the cost of living went up about 15 per cent. At that point we undertook to freeze the cost of living. But we could not do a complete job of it, because the congressional authority at the time exempted a large part of farm products used for food and for making clothing; though several weeks before I had asked the Congress for legislation to stabilize all farm prices.

At that time I had told the Congress that there were seven elements in our national economy, all of which had to be controlled; and that if any one essential element remained exempt, the cost of living could not be held down.

On only two of these points—both of them vital, however—did I call for congressional action. These were: first, taxation, and, second, the stabilization of all farm prices at parity.

Parity Defined

"Parity" is a standard for the maintenance of good farm prices It was established as our national policy in 1933. It means that the farmer and the city worker are on the same relative ratio with each other in purchasing power as they were during a period some 30 years ago—at a time when the farmer had a satisfactory purchasing power. 100 per cent parity, therefore, has been accepted by farmers as the fair standard for their prices.

Last January, however, the Congress passed a law forbidding ceilings on farm prices below 110 per cent of parity on some commodities. On other commodities the ceiling was even higher, so that the average possible ceiling is now about 116 per cent of parity for agricultural products as a whole.

This act of favoritism for one particular group in the community increased the cost of food to everybody—not only to the workers in the city or in the munitions plants, and their families, but also to the families of the farmers themselves.

Since last May, ceilings have been set on nearly all commodities, rents and services, except the exempted farm products. Installment buying has been effectively controlled.

Wages in certain key industries have been stabilized on the basis of the present cost of living.

Justice for All

It is obvious, however, that if the cost of food continues to go up, as it is doing at present, the wage earner, particularly in the lower brackets, will have a right to an increase in his wages. That would be essential justice and practical necessity.

Our experience with the control of other prices during the past few months has brought out one important fact—the rising cost of living can be controlled, providing all elements making up the cost of living are controlled at the same time. We know that parity prices for farm products not now controlled will not put up the cost of living more than a very small amount; but that if we must go on up to an average of 116 per cent of parity for food and other farm products—which is necessary at present under the emergency price control act before we can control all farm prices—the cost of living will get well out of hand. We are face to face with this danger today. Let us meet it and remove it.

I realize that it may seem out of proportion to you to be worrying about these economic problems at a time like this when we are all deeply concerned about the news from far distant fields of battle. But I give you the solemn assurance that failure to solve this problem here at home—and to solve it now—will make more difficult the winning of this war.

Inflation Spiral

If the vicious spiral of inflation ever gets under way, the whole economic system will stagger. Prices and wages will go up so rapidly that the entire production program will be endangered. The cost of the war, paid by taxpayers, will jump beyond all present caiculations. It will mean an uncontrollable rise in prices and in wages which can result in raising the overall cost of living as high as another 20 per cent. That would mean that the purchasing power of every dollar you have in your pay envelope, or in the bank, or included in your insurance policy or your pension would be reduced to about 80 cents. I need not tell you that this would have a demoralizing effect on our people, soldiers and civilians alike.

Over-all stabilization of prices, salaries, wages and profits is necessary to the continued increasing production of planes and tanks and ships and guns.

In my message today I have told the Congress that this must be done quickly. If we wait for two and three or four or six months it may well be too late.

I have told the Congress that the Administration cannot hold the actual cost of food and clothing down to the present level beyond October first.

Legislation Demanded

Therefore, I have asked the Congress to pass legislation under which the President would be specifically authorized to stabilize the cost of living, including the price on all farm commodities. The purpose should be to hold farm prices at parity, or at levels of a recent date, whichever is higher. The purpose should also be to keep wages at a point stabilized with today's cost of living. Both must be regulated at the same time; and neither can or should be regulated without the other.

At the same time that farm prices are stabilized, I will stabilize wages.

This is plain justice — and plain common sense.

I have asked the Congress to take this action by the first of October. We must now act with the dispatch which the stern necessities of war require.

I have told the Congress that inaction on their part by that date will leave me with an inescapable responsibility to the people of this country to see to it that the war effort is no longer imperiled by the threat of economic chaos.

Action Promised

As I said in my message to the Congress:

In the event that the Congress should fail to act, and act adequately, I shall accept the responsibility, and I will act.

The President has the powers, under the Constitution and under congressional acts, to take measures necessary to avert a disaster which would interfere with the winning of the war.

I have given the most thoughtful consideration to meeting this issue without further reference to the Congress. I have determined, however, on this vital matter to consult with the Congress.

There may be those who will say that, if the situtaion is as grave as I have stated it to be, I should use my powers and act now. I can only say that I have approached this problem from every angle, and that I have decided that the course of conduct which I am following in this case is consistent with my sense of responsibility as President in time of war, and with my deep and unalterable devotion to the processes of democracy.

Executive Power

The responsibilities of the President in wartime to protect the nation are very grave. This total war, with our fighting fronts all over the world, makes the use of executive power far more essential than in any previous war.

If we were invaded, the people of this country would expect the President to use any and all means to repel the invader.

The revolution and the war between the states were fought on our own soil but today this war will be won or lost on other continents and remote seas. I cannot tell what powers may have to be exercised in order to win this war.

The American people can be sure that I will use my powers with a full sense of responsibility to the Constitution and to my country. The American people can also be sure that I shall not hesitate to use every power vested in me to accomplish the defeat of our enemies in any part of the world where our own safety demands such defeat.

When the war is won, the powers under which I act will automatically revert to the people—to whom they belong.

Farm Cycles

I think I know the American farmers. I know that they are as wholehearted in their patriotism as any other group. They have suffered from the constant fluctuations of farm prices—occasionally too high, more often too low. Nobody knows better than farmers the disastrous effects of wartime inflationary booms and postwar deflationary panics.

I have today suggested that the Congress make our agricultural economy more stable. I have recommended that in addition to putting ceilings on all farm products now, we also place a definite floor under those prices for a period beginning now, continuing through the war, and for as long as necessary after the war. In this way we will be able to avoid the collapse of farm prices which happened after the last war. The farmers must be assured of a fair minimum price during the readjustment period which will follow the excessive world food demands which now prevail.

We must have some floor under farm prices, as we have under wages, if we are to avoid the dangers of a postwar inflation on the one hand, or the catastrophe of a crash in farm prices and wages, on the other.

Tax Speed Urged

Today I have also advised the Congress of the importance of speeding up the passage of the tax bill. The Federal Treasury is losing millions of dollars a day because the bill has not yet been passed. Taxation is the only practical way of preventing the incomes and profits of individuals and corporations from getting too high.

I have told the Congress once more that all net individual incomes, after payment of all taxes, should be limited effectively by further taxation to a maximum net income of $25,000 a year. And it is equally important that corporate profits should not exceed a reasonable amount in any case.

The nation must have more money to run the war. People must stop spending for luxuries. Our country needs a far greater share of our incomes.

For this is a global war and it will cost this nation nearly one hundred billion dollars in 1943.

Four Fronts

In that global war there are now four main areas of combat; and I should like to speak briefly of them, not in the order of importance, for all of them are vital and all of them inter-related.

1. The Russian Front. Here the Germans are still unable to gain the smashing victory which, almost a year ago, Hitler announced he had already achieved. Germany has been able to capture important Russian territory. Nevertheless, Hitler has been unable to destroy a single Russian Army; and this, you may be sure, has been, and still is, his main objective. Millions of German troops seem doomed to spend another cruel and bitter winter on the Russian Front. The Russians are killing more Nazis, and destroying more airplanes and tanks than are being smashed on any other front. They are fighting not only bravely but brilliantly. In spite of any setbacks Russia will hold out, and with the help of her allies will ultimately drive every Nazi from her soil.

2. The Pacific Ocean area. This area must be grouped together as a whole—every part of it, land and sea. We have stopped one major Japanese offensive; and have inflicted heavy losses on their fleet. But they still possess great strength; they seek to keep the initiative; and they will undoubtedly strike hard again. We must not overrate the importance of our success in the Solomon Islands, though we may be proud of the skill with which these local operations were conducted. At the same time, we need not underrate the significance of our victory at Midway. There we stopped the major Japanese offensive.

3. In the Mediterranean and the Middle East area the British, together with the South Africans, Australians, New Zealanders, Indian troops and others of the United Nations, including ourselves, are fighting a desperate battle with the Germans and Italians. The Axis powers are fighting to gain control of that area, dominate the Mediterranean and Indian Ocean, and gain contact with the Japanese Navy. The battle is now joined. We are well aware of our danger, but we are hopeful of the outcome.

4. The European area. Here the aim is an offensive against Germany. There are at least a dozen different points at which attacks can be launched. You, of course, do not expect me to give details of future plans, but you can rest assured that preparations are being made here and in Britain toward this purpose. The power of Germany must be broken on the battlefields of Europe.

No Front Neglected

Various people urge that we concentrate our forces on one or another of these four areas, although no one suggests that any one of the four areas should be abandoned. Certainly, it could not be seriously urged that we abandon aid to Russia, or surrender all of the Pacific to Japan, or the Mediterranean and Middle East to Germany, or give up an offensive against Germany. The American people may be sure that we shall neglect none of the four great theaters of war.

Certain vital military decisions have been made. In due time you will know what these decisions are—and so will our enemies. I can say now that all of these decisions are directed toward taking the offensive.

Today, exactly nine months after Pearl Harbor, we have sent overseas three times more men than we transported to France in the first nine months of the first World War. We have done this in spite of greater danger and fewer ships. And every week sees a gain in the actual number of American men and weapons in the fighting areas. These reinforcements in men and munitions will continue to go forward.

Co-ordination Needed

This war will finally be won by the co-ordination of all the armies, navies and air forces of the United Nations operating in unison against our enemies.

This will require vast assemblies of weapons and men at all the vital points of attack. We and our allies have worked for years to achieve superiority of our men. We glory in the individual exploits of our soldiers, our sailors, our marines, our merchant seamen. Lieut. John James Powers was one of these—and there are thousands of others in the forces of the United Nations.

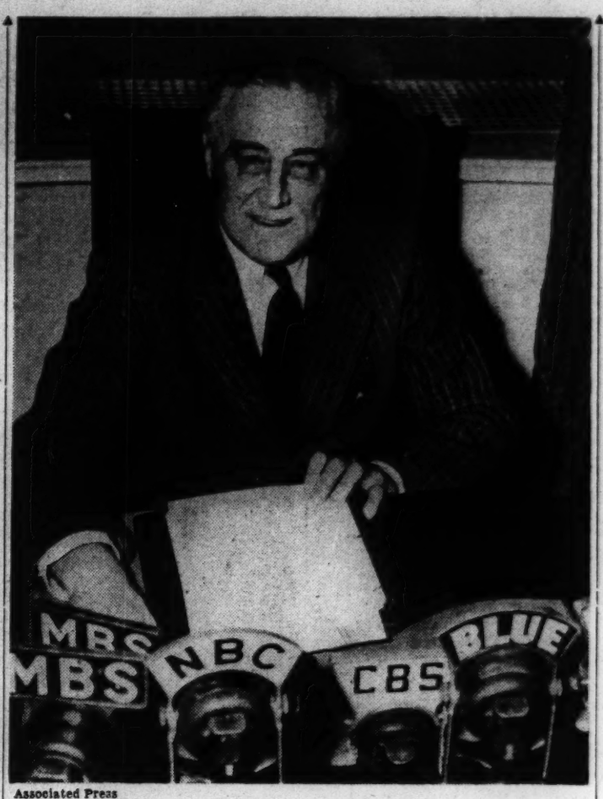
Several thousand Americans have met death in battle. Other thousands will lose their lives. But many millions stand ready to step into their places—to engage in a struggle to the very death. For they know that the enemy is determined to destroy us, our homes and our institutions—that in this war it is kill or be killed.

Battles are not won by soldiers or sailors who think first of their own personal safety. And wars are not won by people who are concerned primarily with their own comfort, their own convenience, their own pocketbooks.

We Americans of today bear the gravest of responsibilities. All of the United Nations share them.

All of us here at home are being tested—for our fortitude, for our selfless devotion to our country and our cause.

This is the toughest war of all time. We need not leave it to historians of the future to answer the question whether we are tough enough to meet this unprecedented challenge. We can give that answer now. The answer is "yes."



Associated Press

President Roosevelt Speaks to the Nation

He criticizes Congressional delay on tax and parity bills, and reports on the progress of the war on four world fronts.

Presidential Mention

© Harris & Ewing

Lieut. John James Powers

United States Navy man mentioned by President Roosevelt in his Labor Day speech.

President Awards Medal in Radio Talk

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8 (AP)—President Roosevelt in his radio address awarded the Medal of Honor to Lieut. John James Powers of the United States Navy, missing after three days of heroism in the air in the Battle of the Coral Sea.

The Navy has reported Lieutenant Powers "missing" June 24, but disclosed nothing else, and it remained for President Roosevelt, at the early part of his radio address last night, to give the details and make the award simultaneously upon the recommendation of the Secretary of the Navy.

The son of Mr. and Mrs. John Joseph Powers of New York City, Lieutenant Powers received his preparatory education in New York and entered the Naval Academy from that State in 1931.

After his graduation, in 1935, he served for two years in the battleship West Virginia and then joined the U. S. S. Augusta, a cruiser of the Asiatic Fleet. He was in that vessel when it was struck by bombs during the Japanese attack on Shanghai in 1937.

In November, 1939, Lieutenant Powers was transferred to the U. S. S. Utah and later assigned to the Naval Air Station at Pensacola, Fl., where he received his flight training. He went on duty cola, Fla., where he received his uary, 1941.

Today's Woman

Eskimo Women Carefully Chew Oogruk Hide for Army Mukluks in Alaska

By Kate Archibald
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Seattle, Wash.

The Eskimo sister of the Waacs is also busy in the war effort, extremely busy these days, helping to finish 5,000 mukluks ordered by the Army, with orders for parkas and other fur garments to follow.

Inside the Eskimo house—no, not igloo—the entire family is busy, mother sewing the upper parts of the fur boots made of reindeer skin to the lower parts made of oogruk, and grandmother preparing the reindeer sinew used for thread. Even little Rachel, with a name from the Bible, has learned in school to do expert bead embroidery on slippers; and Kigenak, with her strong teeth, is chewing neat ridges where the upper and lower parts of the mukluks are joined Father and brother Sam are out hunting so as to provide warm and beautiful skins to be made into clothes for soldiers.

It is the same all over Alaska, among the Eskimos, Indians, and Aleuts. For servicemen must not only have warm parkas, they must have souvenirs to send home to the folks. Out on far Diomede and on steep King Island natives are busy carving ivory; in Wrangell, Indians are carving thunder birds on totem poles; farther south, others are weaving the priceless Chilkat blankets; and even on far Attu—at least they were before the Island was invaded by the enemy—the natives are weaving baskets of dried grass fine as thread.

All Are Co-ordinated

All these arts and crafts, scattered as they are geographically, are co-ordinated under the special Arts and Crafts program of the Office of Indian Affairs under the supervision of V. S. Farrell, with headquarters in Juneau. Long before the Army and Navy men provided an accelerated market, natives had been encouraged, through the schools, to revive and perfect the old skills. Last year sales from native handicraft amounted to $216,000, an increase of $36,000 over the previous year.

Of this amount, skin sewing by the Eskimo women is by far the largest item. In fact, it amounts to something of an industry, well organized into sewing co-operatives by the women themselves. For the Eskimo woman, working beside her husband in the reindeer co-operatives, which are also sponsored by the Office of Indian Affairs, has learned the detail and value of organization.

The largest of these groups is the Nome Skin Sewers' Co-operative, which was started by 27 native women a little over a year ago and now has over 300 sewing members. The raw furs are taken into the headquarters at Nome where they are tanned and then cut out, according to Army specifications, under the supervision of Mrs. Edna O'Leary of the Office of Indian Affairs. The furs are then sent out to the several villages to be fashioned into garments by native women.

All of this is a constant marvel to grandmother in the Eskimo home, the efficiently patterned skins for parkas, the sharp scissors, the improved methods of doing things that are taught by the teachers, and most of all the sewing machines! Eginak learned to use them in the school and now there is one in the home.

Sewn With Skin Sinews

The heavy furs are still sewed with strong skin sinews just as grandmother and her mother and grandmothers before her have made them for centuries. Another primitive method which still prevails is the actual chewing into creases of the uppers to the oogruk soles of mukluks and slippers. No one can equal the old skill and that is why the Government orders these fur garments that will keep out the pitiless cold, and the water boots and mukluks that will stand up without fail under extreme Arctic conditions.

The linings of the parkas, however, are sewed on sewing machines with thread that comes on spools, not strong like sinew. "But, grandmother," Eginak exclaims, "see, it holds the lining together!" Not but what grandmother quietly admires the new methods and in the summer even wears "ordered" clothes from the big catalogues.

Meanwhile the days are getting shorter. They must light the kerosene lamp now, while in some of the villages electric lights are available. If the worst comes and supplies are shut off, grandmother can manipulate a creditable blubber lamp. Oil from the beluga, for example, produces a good light that is quite smokeless.

A Cheerful Scene

It is a cheerful scene in the Eskimo home. A coal fire burns in the blue and white enameled stove, and double windows and walls keep out the intense cold. There is bright, clean linoleum on the floor and there are chairs! The little Eskimo mother is working on a parka made of reindeer fawn skin with wolverine fur for a ruff about the face and for trimming the sleeves and bottom of the garment. Sometimes she uses rabbit skin for the parkas, also squirrel, seal, and the zic-zic-puk or marmot.

The work must go on, and the Eskimos know what it is about. It is also their war and the Eskimo troops in the Army are proving to be a distinct aid in soldiering in the northland. At Teller, a war relief committee of five men and five women have pledged themselves to raise $300 for the Red Cross and have already earned a portion of it through the sale of slippers. Indians at Sitka have already contributed $100 to the Red Cross from the sale of moccasins.

Besides the skin sewing, a list of the different types of handicraft sold last year included basketry, ivory carving, wood carving, blanketry, tanning, raw products for craft work, boats, sleds, and snowshoes. The bulk of these were sold by the natives direct or through their co-operatives. Mr. Farrell explains that natives are encouraged to assume initiative, both cultural and economic.

Charming Picture Book

A most attractive and instructive catalogue of native art objects is now available, so indicative of the skilled craftsman and artist that the question occurs as to how it has been accomplished. H. W. Starling of the Juneau office explains that workmanship is constantly being improved through modern adaptations which speed up production and lessen labor as well as improve quality. Both native and modern tools are used. "White man" dyes and paints are used almost entirely. More than 60 native teachers are provided who, with the assistance of Indian service teachers, teach craft techniques.

Under encouragement and direction of the Department of Education, the old, old art of ivory carving has been perpetuated and improved until today's product, according to Mr. Starling, is the best that has been produced, much of it comparable to finished chiseling of Italian work in Carrara marble.

The catalogue is a charming "picture book" in itself of totems, of baskets, of carved figurines in ivory, and of the Chilkat blankets. These are the distinctive ceremonial robes of native tribes of southeast Alaska and British Columbia and are exquisite examples of weaving. Wool from mountain goats is used, both for the woof and for the covering of the warp of twisted cedar bark, so that only the wool shows. The warp is not colored; the woof, colored black, yellow, and bluish-green, is woven into a design of totem figures.

This fine workmanship, employing every native craft and picturing every wild creature in carvings, is going out to all parts of continental United States, and skin garments, from water boots to sleeping bags, are keeping boys from all parts of the United States warm. Little American brothers and sisters of the North are doing their part to make the world smaller and friendlier.

Eskimo women are contributing their share to the war effort, making fur garments for the Army and souvenirs for the men to send home. Top left: Red Cross committee at Teller, Alaska. Some of the women are holding fur-trimmed slippers, the kind they make and sell to raise money for war relief. Top right: A typical Chilkat blanket in frog design. Center left: Chewing reindeer sinew to make thread. Center right: Chewing oogruk hide for mukluk soles. Bottom: Making warp for a blanket by wrapping wool around twisted cedar bark.

Prepare for Post-War Relief

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

London

International women's organizations have started this summer to give women of many nationalities, but chiefly those from occupied European countries, a training which should equip them to bring relief to the oppressed peoples as soon as they are released.

The London Branch of the International Women's Service Groups of Great Britain has arranged the International Women's Pioneer Training, which is open to members and non-members.

A more intensive training course in social welfare for allied social workers is also under way. The initiative for setting up this course came from the Liaison Committee of Women's International Organizations, which succeeded in winning the interest and collaboration of the Allied Governments in London (Belgium, Czechoslovakia, France, Greece, Holland, Norway, Poland, and Yugoslavia) and the British Council. The syllabus of this course, the first sessions of which were held during the months of June and July, covers a wide range of subjects, such as physical and mental health, fighting wartime epidemics, nutrition, housing, and feeding, the technique of social work, the social services of Allied countries.

Discussion groups and many whole-day visits to social service centers, such as wartime day nurseries, rest centers for the bombed-out, communal feeding centers, mobile canteens, clothing depots, emergency hospitals, evening institutes and so forth, supplement the training.

The lectures are given by teachers from the London School of Economics and other educators, psychologists, and psychiatrists. Some of the lecturers are highly qualified experts from Allied countries.

The first course was attended by 29 women, many of whom were released from their work by their employers, in order to take it. Polish women came from Scotland where they are serving in Polish hospitals and in recreation huts for Polish soldiers. From Scotland, too, came the head of the Norwegian Women's Services. Strong Czechoslovak and Yugoslav contingents also participated, and the French Assistance Sociale was represented. Some British women also took the training, with a view to helping with postwar relief.

Those who organized the training are conscious that only a background to what is necessary to meet future needs effectively can be given in a nine-weeks course. Students are, therefore, being encouraged to make use of all available opportunities to extend their knowledge and experience. The training is regarded as an experiment, although lessons learned after the 1914-1918 war are still vivid in the memory of the organizers. The organizers, therefore, would appreciate greatly hearing what others—particularly in the United States of America—are doing or planning along this line.

H. A.

Routine Should Not Run Away With Baby

This is the fifth of a series of six articles for young mothers being published on the Today's Woman Page of The Christian Science Monitor on consecutive Tuesdays, giving them helpful information on the care and feeding of babies through the first year. The writer, Cathryn S. Keith, is a Christian Science nurse, specializing in baby cases.

By Cathryn S. Keith
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

For some years so much stress was laid upon routine for the baby that the attitude of many mothers was almost impersonal and all too often a sense of false responsibility for the baby's growth and development overshadowed the joy of the baby's presence and unfoldment. The scheduled routine for your baby should simplify your work and make it more enjoyable, so do not allow it to become burdensome. Babies are individual, so the schedule for each must be worked out individually.

Plan your day systematically. Although your care of the baby will take a good share of it, do not allow the fulfilling of his needs to employ all your time. Remember that you have other responsibilities—to your husband, home, and friends. Try to arrange your day so that the routine baby care, such as bath, formula, and washing, as well as regular household duties, are over by noon. Then you can enjoy a well-earned rest before the 2:00 p. m. feeding and be free for a walk with the baby later in the afternoon.

Let Daddy Take Part

If possible, let the baby's Daddy take over a part of his play-period and the 6:00 p. m. feeding. This gives Daddy and baby a splendid opportunity to become acquainted with each other and a firm foundation is laid for a life-long comradeship.

One of the best investments for you and the baby is a day to yourself at least once a month. If the budget will not allow this, arrange to trade a day with a friend who has a baby. You will keep a better perspective if you have a day off occasionally, and the baby needs to learn to stay happily with others beside his parents.

During the first few months he will sleep the greater part of the time and most of his waking hours will be filled with routine care. It is quite normal for him to have a crying period every day during these first weeks. It is the only way he gets exercise at this period. This crying period is generally in the late afternoon or early evening. If he continues to choose the early part of the evening for his exercise period, try waking him around 5:00 p. m. Give him his fruit juice and put him on the big bed. Help him to stretch and kick, and talk with him. In a short time this becomes a play-period in a truer sense of the word.

Change His Position

The baby's bones are very soft at birth, so in order to keep his head well-shaped, change his position when you put him down after each feeding. During the first week, alternate between the left and right sides. As soon as he can lift his head from side to side, put him on his tummy. Most babies prefer sleeping on their tummies to any other position and this is especially desirable if he is to sleep in a snuggle-robe. Watch his ears, too, so that the lobes are not folded back when you lay him down.

Toilet training is another factor in baby's care that has taken a more normal trend recently. For some years great importance was placed on early toilet training, and some mothers felt a sense of shame and defeat if this was not accomplished while the baby was very young. This resulted in over-emphasis on this habit so that the Toidey loomed too important to the baby and sometimes resulted in difficulties later on.

No definite age can be given at which to start this training. As a general rule, time the baby's movements and when regularity is established, begin to put him on the small chamber at that time each day. Hold him in a semi-reclining position with his back and head well-supported against you. As soon as he is able to sit up well, use the Toidey-seat with a foot-rest instead of the chamber. Do not attempt to train him for bladder control until he is about a year old. Put him in training panties during the day at that time.

When you begin toilet training, repeat a word to him each time to make the association. Always smile and show approval when he is successful, but do not express disapproval when he is unsuccessful. When training him, remember to watch him so that you put him on the Toidey when he needs to go and not just at your convenience. Use the same wisdom and patience in this training as in all his other activities.

Schedule for Three Meals

When the baby is six or seven months old, he may be ready for three meals a day. Your routine will change drastically at that time. Vary the following schedule to meet your baby's individual requirements.

7:00 a. m. Pick him up and dress him in overalls or similar play clothes.

7:15 a. m. Breakfast of cooked cereal, fruit, and milk.

7:45 to 8:30 a. m. Play pen.

8:30 to 9:30 a. m. Nap. Waken him if he is still asleep at 10:00 a. m.

10:00 a. m. Orange juice.

10:00 to 11:30 a. m. Alone out of doors in his play pen.

11:30 a. m. Bathe and dress him in his nighties. When he begins to crawl, give him the freedom of a room before his bath.

12:00 M. Dinner of a small serving of poached liver, scraped beef, or bacon (later add lamb chop, chicken, and fish), a leafy and a root vegetable, milk dessert, and milk.

12:30 to 3:00 p. m. To sleep in his crib with dark shades drawn.

3:00 p. m. Dress and give him zwieback and milk or fruit juice. (If he seems appetiteless for supper, omit this feeding and give water.)

3:00 p. m. Take him for a walk if possible. So far the baby's development has been largely physical, but from now on his mental development will be rapid, so it is important to take him out. Point out children, dogs, birds, cars, etc., enunciating the single-name-word distinctly and repeatedly. If it is not possible to take him out, place his play pen where he can observe activity.

5:30 p. m. Supper. Substitute other foods for cereal whenever possible, such as graham crackers with milk, cream of vegetable soup thickened with zwieback crumbs, rice or vermicelli with tomato sauce, cottage cheese and mashed banana, baked potato with egg yolk; fruit or gelatin; and milk.

Train Him to a Cup

At about the sixth month give him part of his milk from a narrow-rimmed cup or glass about two inches in diameter. When he shows displeasure with the cup, remove it, and finish with the bottle. By the ninth or tenth month he should be drinking all his milk from the cup. The longer the bottle habit continues, the more difficult it is to break. At about the same time, help him guide several spoonfuls of food to his mouth at each feeding. This is another part of the training which requires much patience, but it is good to teach the satisfaction of independence early.

Remember that each baby's unfoldment is individual and not to be compared to set standards. Allow him to develop in a natural, normal way. Above all, enjoy him and let him feel the warmth and security of your love.

Landis Calls Task at Hand Most Essential

By the Associated Press

Chicago

Civilian Defense Director James M. Landis suggested Sept. 6 that anyone who might be waiting for a "pretty job" on the home front give up the vigil and take hold of the essential task nearest to hand.

"No one should be too proud to go from door to door collecting scrap if that is the thing that needs to be done," he said. "If civilians only realize that holding the line at El Alamein may mean the difference between a year and 10 years more of war, they fight harder on their own front."

Mr. Landis listed salvage activity, conservation, investment in War Bonds and "watching what one says and thinks about the war" as prime civilian obligations.

The Director talked on home defense on the Northwestern University reviewing stand radiocast over the Mutual Broadcasting System.

Messenger Girls on the Run Find Many Better Jobs

By the Associated Press

St. Louis

Girls, are you seeking the road to success?

Then try to get on as a messenger girl—they're grabbing better jobs so fast it's giving their telegraph company employers a nightmare.

Victor Blume, City Superintendent for the Postal Telegraph Company, and I. I. Simon, in charge of messenger service for the Western Union, view the quick turnover with mingled pride and annoyance.

They're quick to say they like to see a poor working girl get ahead. But they add wistfully, it would be even nicer to be able to keep a nice girl for a few weeks.

"It's a compliment to our judgment in selecting girls for messenger jobs," said Mr. Blume.

"But," said Mr. Simon, "just about the time we get a girl nicely broken in she tells us she's going to work for that new firm where she delivered a telegram last week."

Only two of 40 girls who started out as Western Union messengers last March still are with the company, one of them no longer as a messenger. Postal has 12 girls on the job, but they aren't the same 12 who went to work last January.

Despite the quick turnover, Mr. Blume and Mr. Simon still think the girl messenger idea is a good one.

Customers like the girl runners. Any girl who gets a job must be better than average appearance, personality and character.

Neither company takes girls under 18 years old. Postal takes them up to 23 years. Western union draws the age limit at 21. The ideal applicant is five feet, three inches high, between 110 and 115 pounds.

"We really prefer girls who can advance to a better position," Mr. Simon declared.

Before the war is over both companies expect to have more girl messengers than boys.

"Even after the war, I believe we will go on hiring the girls," Mr. Simon said.

"They're good for business," Mr. Blume added.

"If they'd only stick around for a while."

Butler Sees World Power Moving to Americas

By the Associated Press

Southampton, N. Y.

Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler declared that after 450 years the world's center of gravity—intellectual, economic and political—had followed Christopher Columbus across the Atlantic.

The noted educator, President of Columbia University and the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, asserted in his prepared annual Southampton lecture that "the age of the Americas has come."

"It may well be," he said, "that with the coming of the Americas—North, Central and South—into their new position of leadership and power, that which has been done on this side of the Atlantic, during the past four and a half centuries, will be accepted as guidance for the leaders in the movement to organize the world of tomorrow."

If this happens, he added, those leaders will carry civilization a long way forward in its march toward the highest ideals of human life and human conduct.

The dominating object of the Americas, Dr. Butler asserted, must be to bring to an end by victory for themselves and their allies "the terrible world war which is now raging," adding that only when this was accomplished would the Americas have their opportunity for constructive leadership.

"Neither the social nor the economic systems as they have so long existed—particularly in Great Britain and in France—can remain unchanged," he said. "The new and forward-facing world must follow a policy of constructive liberalism.

"Such will be the best possible protection—perhaps the only protection—for the free peoples of tomorrow against their invasion and overthrow by state socialism and communism."

The modern age drew its character and strength from Western Europe, Dr. Butler said, but now this is "plainly passing into history." Whatever the outcome of the war, he added, the "overseas colonies and dependencies of the various European nations will be wholly changed."

He said that the British Commonwealth of Nations would be still more greatly decentralized and that the Dutch Indies probably would "come under some new form of political and economic control."

"In other words," he said, "the age of Modern Europe is coming to its end."

Dr. Butler reviewed salient features of the development of the Western Hemisphere, declaring that the mountain ranges which separate many of the Latin American countries "made almost impossible the kind of interdependence which grew up among the British Colonies in North America."

He said the "truly great Dominion of Canada" was only now at the beginning of its usefulness and power and added that the "outstanding event of history" was the agreement between the United States and Canada upon its unfortified and undefended line dividing the two nations from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

Society of Friends' World Pledge

By the Associated Press

Wilmington, Ohio

Ninety-three delegates, representing 110,000 members of the Society of Friends in the United States, ended a five-day conference on postwar reconstruction over the week end with a pledge to seek wider diffusion of the benefits of this country's productive economy to build a new world.

The conference was sponsored by the American Section of the Friends' World Committee for Consultation and Peace.

Delegates also urged recognition of the basic unity of the world and world organization, either through international co-operation or a federated world government with limited and delegated powers.

Touching on racial and minority problems, the conference urged intensifying efforts to bring the full fruits of democracy within the reach of every group in the country.

WAAC Leader Sheds Tears of Joy

By the Associated Press

Fort Des Moines, Iowa

The wife of the Vice-President of the United States caused an attractive little WAAC to cry—but the tears were of joy and emotion.

Mrs. Henry A. Wallace, unexpected guest at the weekly parade and review of the Women's Army Auxiliary Corps Sept. 5, congratulated Miss Margaret M. Wheatley of Cincinnati, company leader, on the performance of First Company, Third Regiment, winning group in the review formation.

Miss Wheatley, ordered without notice to lead the company as pinch-hitter for a WAAC company leader, had drilled at the head of the company only three times.

Tears of joy rolled down her cheeks after Mrs. Wallace shook her hand. She was speechless and couldn't even name her home city until she had wiped away her tears.

The winning company arrived at Fort Des Moines just three weeks ago to begin training.

More than 700 Waacs took part in the review. It was the first one to which the public was invited and more than 500 civilians watched the demonstration. Another innovation was the appearance of a WAAC third officer, Dorothy Muni of San Francisco, as aide to Col. Don C. Faith, commandant at the Army post.

Mrs. Wallace, visiting the Waacs for the first time, said, "I'm tremendously impressed by what these girls have done in their short training. I think they have done wonderfully. . . ."

Mrs. Wallace said she expects to remain in the Wallace home here three weeks before returning to Washington.

Downstairs And Up

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

A Stitch in Time

Those elbows come peeping through the sweater long before they have a right to, but this "stitch in time' will help. When the sweater is still new, knit or single-crochet two three-inch squares of the yarn. This should be divided, so that they will not be bulky. Or matching mending wool may be used. Sew them on the wrong side, just where the elbows come. This can be done so that they will not show. They will postpone for some time that inevitable darning job.

(Mrs.) F. F. M.

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Increasing and Improving Asiatic Studies In the American Public Schools

A Two-Part Article: Part One

By Donn V. Hart
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

For the majority of Americans the Far East has long been a land of exotic mysteries, Chinese pagodas, spices, romantic scenery, tea and rice. It has taken the immense impact of the present conflict to make apparent the appalling lack of realistic information Americans as a nation possess concerning the Orient.

To be sure, most people know that Singapore is somewhere near Thailand and that there is a vital Burma Road that begins somewhere in India and ends in the mystic interior of China. But accurate understanding and intelligent sympathetic appreciation of the Far East as it is to-day are yet to be cultivated in the American mind.

Owen Lattimore, director of the Walter Hines Page School of International Relations of Johns Hopkins University and political adviser to Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek, said recently that "disasters like Pearl Harbor are unlikely to happen to a nation whose foreign policy has been based on a correct understanding of the world as a whole within which the nation lives."

He also said, "We (the United States) have always had the idea that the Far East was a backward part of the world, where the main problem was one of learning our techniques and imitating our institutions. In a war for the defense of democracy, China, supposedly the pupil of the West, has been ahead of the West in recognizing what those issues were, and in facing up to them."

A Vital Role

It is time for Americans to stop deluding themselves with scattered information and inaccurate attitudes toward Asiatic peoples. We must reconstruct our civic thinking in terms of world affairs. In this reconstruction public education in American schools has a vital role.

It is significant that a program for increasing and improving Asiatic studies in American schools is already under way. On December 4, 1941, the American Council on Education, aware that the schools were facing a readjustment of their program and curriculum in terms of world affairs, established a Committee on Asiatic Studies in American Education. The purpose of the Committee is "the expansion and improvement of Asiatic studies in American education." This means, of course, an intense desire to develop in young people those understandings and appreciations of the Far East which may create a more sympathetic and intelligent co-operation between the two hemispheres of the world.

Four Major Points

In the January, 1942, issue of Educational Record, the Committee's purpose and objectives were outlined. The Committee presented four major justifications for the injection of Asiatic material into the school curriculum. First, the dire necessity of our having knowledge of the Far East for military reasons; armies cannot operate efficiently in regions where the people, language, customs, and topography are unfamiliar. Informed co-operation with our Far Eastern allies in the war is of urgent necessity for a speedy victory over our foes.

Second, in the problem of reconstruction, though we cannot plan details of peace now, we can "develop the capacities among specialists and among citizens which will make intelligent planning possible when the war has been won." Third, the Committee believes that the significance and importance of the natural and human resources of Asia must be understood by our citizens to assure a stable and accurate reconstruction. Rubber and tin from the Malaya, hemp and sugar from the Philippines, tung oil and tungsten from China—all will play a vital part in the economic foundation of the new democratic order.

Fourth, the way of life and the cultural reservoirs in the Far East must be studied to insure a sound basis for present action and future co-operation. Through this education program, the Committee hopes to form a "public with knowledge and desire to choose wise national policies in Far Eastern relations. American action and purpose are dependent upon public opinion—and with us such opinion must rest upon information rather than upon propaganda or authoritarian fiat."

Personnel of Committee

To those interested in the success of this new educational movement the personnel of the Committee is reassuring. Howard E. Wilson, Professor of Education at Harvard, is chairman. The other four members are Dorothy Borg of the Institute of Pacific Relations; Charles B. Fahs, assistant Professor of Oriental Affairs at Pomona and Claremont colleges; John K. Fairbank of Harvard, and George F. Zook of the American Council on Education. Since its formation last winter and its support by the Rockefeller Foundation, the Committee has been extremely active, and concrete results are visible even at this early date.

During the months of April and May, 1942, Professor Wilson conducted a series of conference-institute meetings in various parts of the nation to stimulate interest in the Far East among administrators and teachers. Such meetings were held at Dallas, Los Angeles, Chicago, Cleveland and Hartford. "At each of these institutes, scholars in Asiatic studies as well as administrators, librarians, and teachers of English, art, music and social studies participated." A group of about 125 of the teachers who participated in the institutes have begun to develop various topics and units of work on the Far East for use in the schools.

One teacher is preparing a unit of work on Confucian ethics for a "human relations" course in high schools. Through the institute meeting in Dallas, a group of teachers are working on a grade IX unit of biographic material concerning great leaders in Asia. A sponsor of a high school "stamp club" near Chicago is assembling materials about the history of Asiatic stamps for use of pupils whose hobby is stamp collecting. Like United States stamps, Asiatic stamps also feature historical events and famous leaders of past and present. The unfamiliarity of American students with the great leaders of Asia is shown by a recent high school survey in which the pupils were asked to list all the important Asiatic leaders they remembered. No small number of them thought "Madam Butterfly" an Oriental leader of fame and importance!

Asia Week Planned

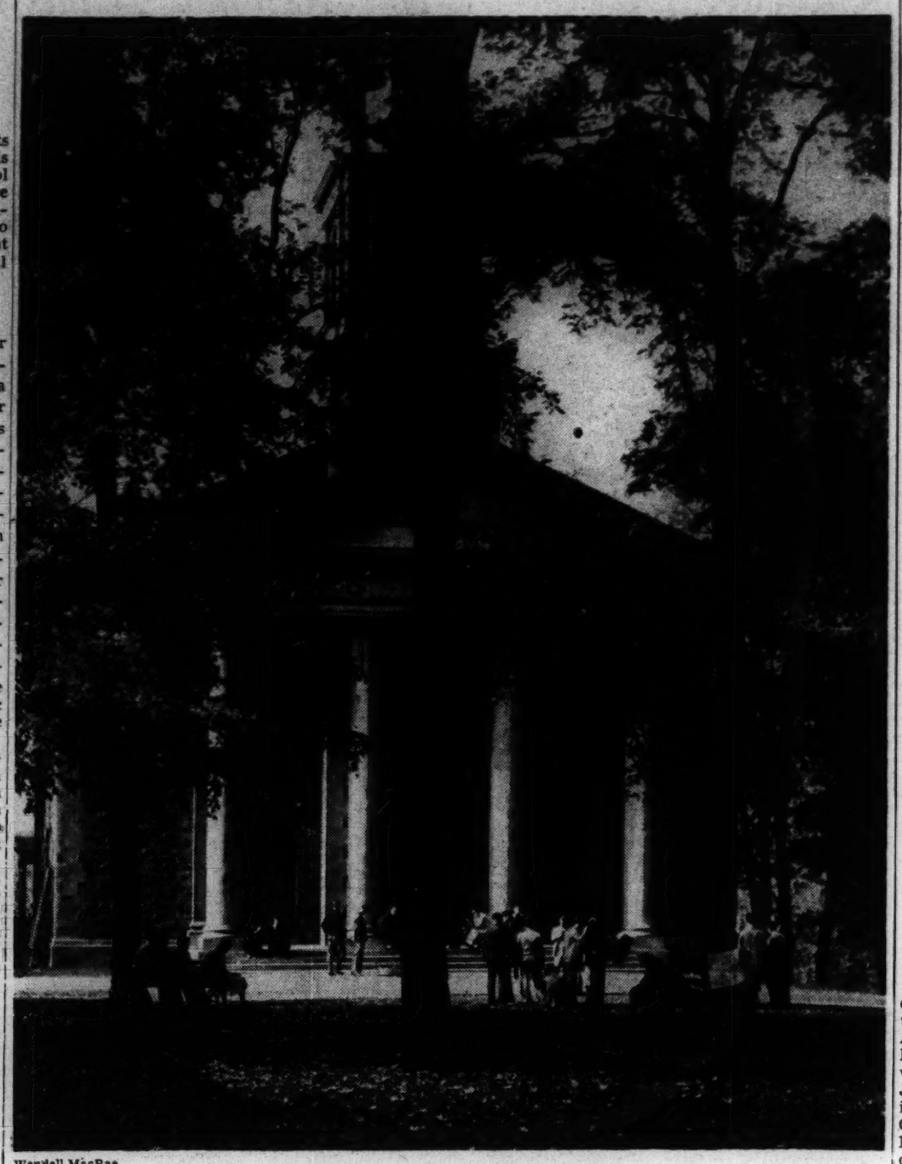
In Cleveland enthusiasm over the necessity and value of enlivening public interest concerning Asia has lead a committee to plan for an "Asia Week" in the city this coming Autumn. Through the co-operation and use of the art museum, public library, school assemblies, exhibits, and adult forums, one week is to be utilized in focusing public attention on Asiatic affairs, present and past. Other teachers over the country are developing units of work on America's foreign policy in Asia, the importance and value of the vast natural resources in Asia on future world economy, and use of Asiatic classics in comparative literature courses.

Sensing the danger of superimposing separate courses about Asia on the curriculum of the American school system, the Committee on Asiatic Studies has avoided this easier but probably less efficient method of introducing new curriculum material. The Committee fears that separate courses would reach only a few pupils and might be abandoned after the present emergency is over. A uniting of Oriental and Occidental cultures in a new world outlook is the fundamental need. Achievement of this new outlook towards the Far East depends upon the security of the instructional material now being injected into the school courses. Thus the basic attack of the Committee is one of infiltration of Asiatic material into the established curriculum of elementary and secondary schools.

Into the Regular Courses

Instead of separate courses on the Far East, attempts are being made to infiltrate vital Asiatic information into the regular courses in social studies, art, and English in such a fashion as to give pupils understanding and appreciation of Asiatic cultures and our relation to them. It is hoped that during the present conflict and when it is over and the need for co-operation and understanding of mutual problems of the Far East will be even greater, the improved instruction will help guide American citizens in reconstruction. It is through this process that the Committee hopes to protect the necessary material—and the ultimate ends of their work—from indiscriminate and hasty slashing of Far Eastern material after victory in war is ours. The curriculum must also help give us victory in peace.

Part two of this article will run next Tuesday.



Wendell MacRae

The True Center of Education

With more serious times, college students are themselves realizing more and more the fact that knowledge is worthless without wisdom, that education must have deep spiritual roots. The college chapel is not the empty, forgotten place it once was. And word comes from the Army camps that the camp chapels are cherished and active. Youth is waking to a truer emphasis. This gracious and dignified building is the College Chapel at Colgate University, Hamilton, N. Y.

Latin American Students Studying in U. S. Colleges

By A. Randle Elliott
Latin American Division, Institute of International Education

Almost two thousand Latin American students, enrolled during the past year in the United States colleges and universities, have been spending the summer in the United States at activities ranging from internships at the New York Stock Exchange to manual labor on farms in different parts of the country. These good-will emissaries came to the United States primarily to study, and under the accelerated wartime academic program a number of them will continue their studies throughout the year. Many, however, have welcomed the summer vacation as an opportunity to further their professional training through practical experience.

The number of Latin American students in the United States has greatly expanded in recent years, especially since the outbreak of war in Europe. Normally the end of June brings an exodus of students returning to their homes in the other American republics. This year, however, the drastic curtailment of transportation facilities, following the entry of the United States into war, threatened to create many serious problems for stranded Latin Americans who are now unable to return home. Far from becoming despondent and inactive, they are rapidly being absorbed into North American life.

The more advanced professional students are engaged in the greatest variety of technical work. Several young physicians are doing laboratory research in leading North American hospitals. A group of social workers is engaged in field study under a program jointly supervised by the Children's Bureau of the United States Department of Labor and the Institute of International Education. Library scientists are visiting special libraries in leading cities throughout the country. A number of Latin American students are getting practical training in diplomacy by working in their own diplomatic and consular offices in the United States. Some are serving as Spanish and Portuguese translators for research projects in the field of inter-American relations.

Chance to Study The United States

Most of the Latin American students looked forward to the long vacation as a chance to really learn to know the United States. During the summer months those from a southern university have been able personally to examine the Yankee in his natural habitat, or to see the wide open spaces and singing cowboys of our great Northwest, while those from New England and the West can experience the charm of the Old South. Through the International Student Committee of the Institute of International Education, arrangements have been made for Latin American students to visit in the homes of North American families, where they have become intimately acquainted with United States life and customs, and frequently have improved their English in exchange for informal Spanish or Portuguese lessons.

Similarly, language study is fostered at international conferences and summer camps through the pleasant medium of regular Spanish and Portuguese dinner tables, led by Latin American students as conference delegates or camp counselors. Almost 100 camps in all parts of the country have requested "international guest counselors" for the current season. These counselors have contributed much more than an interesting program for Inter-American night—more than Latin American music around a council fire, and congas, rumbas or sambas in dancing class. Each of them as an individual characterizes the predominant note of Pan Americanism today—the reality of community life and the realization of a common destiny among all the nations of the Western Hemisphere.

Significant Contribution

By helping spread the languages and culture of their countries, Latin American students are making a significant contribution to inter-American understanding. The importance of their rôle is reflected in the responsible positions many of them have been holding as instructors at summer schools and special institutes. Three Brazilian students, for example, are assisting in the Institute for the Intensive Study of Portuguese at the University of Vermont. Another has been placed in charge of the Portuguese classes at the Middlebury Spanish School, where several students from the Spanish-speaking republics have also been granted scholarships to stimulate interest in conversational Spanish. Other Latin American students have been given similar positions for special summer language instruction at institutions from coast to coast, such as Syracuse University, the University of Minnesota, and Mills College. Under their leadership, an increasing number of North Americans are learning the languages of inter-American solidarity, and gaining a firmer appreciation of our neighbors to the South.

The Color and Shape of England

Youth Round Table

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

England

England has become a land of hikers and bikers, and many who one time skimmed the countryside in a car, are taking in the beauties of the English countryside, before unheeded.

The sound or sight of bird and beast, of hedge and flower, of bush and briar bring joy to hearts weary of town and city's grime, and distant views urge on even those who feel they have but one desire,—to find a quiet green spot and rest.

Cycling along a country lane one finds it rolling on through rhododendron woods of mauves, pinks, cloyers, reds—a sight to make one gasp with wonder that so much color should be out at once.

One may pass, perhaps, an old stone bridge, a group of land girls, a bright yellow mustard field, a horse and foal, cows quietly grazing, yet hear overhead the roar of practice planes, see parachutists dropped as it were out of the blue; or the cool freshness of a mere (large lake) may catch the eye, inviting rest "beside (its) still waters."

From the top of a steep hill, what glorious breadth of view!—the gleaming river, the open panorama of well ploughed fields, the quiet farmsteads, old cottages nestling in the valley, gardens gay with color.

Below an old church begs the passer-by to slip inside and view its quaint treasures.

"Good-day," say the walkers one passes on the road. Truly, there's something fine and friendly in the English countryside.

England is finding herself!

(Miss) M. W. H.

A Tuesday Column

Students Seek Metals

Stanford University, Calif.

Combining learning with aid to the nation's war effort, geology students of Stanford University are now tramping the hills of the West in search of vital strategic metals needed in war production.

This year, the class is co-operating with the United States Geological Survey and is now mapping areas where strategic metal-bearing materials occur.

A recent assignment was the exploration and mapping of an old quicksilver district near Vallejo, California. Later the group of 18 geology students moved on to Nevada, where they investigated a new tungsten-bearing area near Rawhide, which is about 120 miles from Reno.

In carrying out the work for the Geological Survey, the students map the geologic formations, the occurrence of the ores, the underground formations as found in mines already sunk, and select areas which might be mined profitably.

Through the Editor's Window

Federal Aid

By Millicent Taylor
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The little gray school at the crossroads
Stands silent, its windows a blank,
Its door bleakly shut, and its flagpole
Up-pointed, stript whitely; while rank
Grow grasses and weeds in the play yard.
No bus comes, its youngsters to spill.
The little gray school at the crossroads
Stands empty and wistful and still.

For democracy's got to be fought for,
That schools we believe in remain;
So the teacher went off to the Army,
Or left to weld warship and plane.
There's no one to show little Nancy,
And play time is all time for Bill:
The little gray school at the crossroads
Stands useless, and frustrate, and still.

The job isn't easy; we know that.
It's the biggest we ever took on.
But while we are fighting to save things
Is it right that their schooling be gone?
If Peter and Jane were your kiddies,
Would you accept this as your will,
And let the gray school at the crossroads
Stand teacherless, empty, and still?

A Tuesday Column

Wanted: More College Students In American History

Middletown, Conn.

"Let us have more students in college courses in American history . . . but let us have them with American freedom," says George Matthew Dutcher, Wesleyan University history professor, in the July "Wesleyan Alumnus" just out, in commenting on the Survey on College Study of United States History in the New York Times of June 21.

Dr. Dutcher, Hedding professor of history at Wesleyan and a member of the faculty there since 1900, terms the study timely and challenging but regards the conclusions suggested as not so obvious as they seem.

"Unquestionably," he writes, "a far larger proportion of college students should take a course in American history but to require such a course would be to open the way to regimentation which would lead directly to regimentation of the character of such courses which would be disastrously undemocratic and un-American.

Every Year Since Third Grade

"The whole situation is conditioned by the fact that most pupils entering college have been satiated with some form of United States history year by year from the third grade until graduation from high school. In college they want something else. The Freshman year in college is consequently precisely the year when the subject should not be required, and indeed should not be offered. European, or preferably English, history in the Freshman year will prepare the student to take American history in a later year with fresh zest and a broader and more intelligent outlook.

Broadening Horizons

"Breadth of horizon, geographical and cultural, today requires the college student to broaden his horizon politically rather than narrow it. In college he should get a better acquaintance with government, economics, literature, and even philosophy, and with the history of other countries—all subjects primarily belonging to the collegiate, not the pre-collegiate, curriculum—before he takes his college course in American history. Only then will he be prepared to grapple intelligently with American problems and to do his own thinking on them instead of merely absorbing more facts and liberal doses of indoctrination.

"Yes, let us have more students in college courses in American history—many more, but let us have them with American freedom. Otherwise, the purpose involved is defeated from the outset."

Wisconsin Lore Collected

An interesting addition to its large group of folktale booklets and bulletins has been published by the University Folklore Society (University of Wisconsin). This booklet, "Sea Serpents," is a collection made by Charles E. Brown, director of the State Historical Museum at the University of Wisconsin, of the weird and sometimes humorous tales of the mythical monsters once believed to inhabit the waters of many southeastern Wisconsin lakes. Among these once sea serpent infested waters were the Madison Four Lakes, Koshkonong, Rock, Geneva, Delavan, Red Cedar, Ripley, Pewaukee, Oconomowoc, and Elkhart. Even the Milwaukee river and Lake Michigan had their sea serpent terror.

"Sea Serpents" is printed for use in vacation camp and fireside story-telling. Other similar booklets of stories recently printed by the University Folklore Society are "Old Man River," a collection of old Upper Mississippi River steamboat days stories; "Cousin Jack Stories" of the Cornish lead and copper miners, and "Paul Bunyan Flapjacks," humorous myths of the Wisconsin lumber camps of former years.

U. of W. Press Bulletin

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The Bible is a veritable Treasure Chest of practical help and inspiration, but hundreds of its verses are often overlooked. These verses are literally *hidden* away, and are found only by chance if the student depends on any but the most up-to-date method.

The following well-known verses: "Then I will give you rain in due season, and the land shall yield her increase, and the trees of the field shall yield their fruit. And your threshing shall reach unto the vintage, and the vintage shall reach unto the sowing time, and ye shall eat your bread to the full, and dwell in your land safely."—Leviticus 26:4, 5 are outstanding verses on the important subject of Supply. Yet the subject word Supply is not included in the wording and the verses might be entirely overlooked if the student were depending on the old style method of finding and running references. The verses are literally **hidden** away.

Classified by Idea

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Western Clubs Open Final Stand at Braves Field—Red Sox Buy New Shortstop

Reds in Town Tomorrow; Lake Bought From Cards

Ed Rumill
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Having spent a successful Labor Day—financially and otherwise—by splitting a double-header with the Dodgers before some 30,000 customers, the Braves today took a short trip to Camp Edwards as a tune-up for their final games of the year with the western half of the National League. Cincinnati, Pittsburgh, Chicago and St. Louis come to Allston in that order, for a combined total of 11 engagements.

Tomorrow and Thursday Cincinnati's staggering Reds play a pair of singles here in their belated struggle to hold a berth in the first division. Bill McKechnie early today was a mere two contests in front of the fifth-place Pirates.

At Sacramento

Also of particular interest to Boston's baseball public this afternoon was the announcement by the Red Sox of the purchase of Eddie Lake, a Cardinal farm hand, to play shortstop at Fenway Park in 1943. Of short but solid build, Lake currently is starring with the Sacramento club of the Pacific Coast League and will report to Joe Cronin at Sarasota in the spring.

Although batting only .272 on the West Coast, the 25-year-old Lake had slammed 17 home runs, 33 doubles and three triples at the 150-game mark, with 96 runs scored and 61 batted in. Too, he had stolen 18 bases. Mike Ryba, who knows a majority of the Cardinals chain men by their first names, says that Eddie will bounce his share of drives off the chummy left field barrier at Fenway. He is expected to replace Johnny Pesky, now a Naval aviation cadet.

Tobin Wins

From the standpoint of the local fan, the Labor Day double bill had about everything. As many customers in this vicinity are Dodger rooters, they were pleased that the visitors could win one of their dates here, and thereby keep pace with the Cardinals, who split with Pittsburgh. The Braves came back and won the nightcap with Jim Tobin knuckleballing the free swinging Dodgers. The fans got a "kick" also out of Bobo Newsom's early departure from the scene. It was his first defeat in a Brooklyn uniform.

The games were calm to Brooklyn's previous visit here, when Wyatt and Salvo had that bean-ball" episode. However, there were a couple of times when the boys got a little rough on the base paths. They must have known that Umpire-in-Chief Bill Klem was watching from the press box.

* * *

Briefs . . Finally getting a good break in the weather, the Braves took care of 29,009 paid yesterday. . . . They could have had many more if the reserved seat sector had been larger. . . . But a lot of people will not come out unless they are sure of seats in the grandstand. . . . There was plenty of room in the bleachers. . . . The Red Sox were to play two at Washington today before heading for Detroit and their final western swing. . . . The only pitchers on Cronin's staff now under .500 in won and lost rating are Dick Newsome and Lefty Judd. . . . Eddie Lake, who resides in Oakland, Calif., is married and has one child.

* * *

Remember how Judd the other day mentioned Max Macon, the Dodger, as one of the best-hitting pitchers he had ever seen? . . . Well, that was Max who pinch hit safely in both games yesterday at Braves Field. . . . The Red Sox this morning were nine full games behind the Yankees—an almost hopeless situation as far as the pennant is concerned. . . . Don't be surprised if the Braves trade Eddie Miller this winter. . . . Ditto on the Red Sox and Dick Newsome. . . . Ernie Lombardi today is hitting higher than Pete Reiser, yet a low times-at-bat column keeps him out of the "regular" class.

* * *

Keep your eyes on Johnny Pesky. . . . The kid shortstop got up to 184 hits in yesterday's 9-7 win at Griffith Stadium for a fine .331 freshman average. . . . He should reach his goal—200 hits. . . . Bobby Doerr's prolonged slump remains a mystery. . . . He has driven in just five runs for the Sox in the last three weeks. . . . Today his average had dropped to an even .300. . . . Lou Finney drove home five of yesterday's nine-run total . . . Leo Durocher says Mickey Owen is the most valuable Dodger. . . . Joe Medwick probably ruined his chances of winning the most valuable player award when he squawked about the official scoring in the West.

Minor Leagues

By the Associated Press

Results Sept. 7

Toronto 6-0, Buffalo 2-1.
Newark 3-7, Jersey City 1-5.
Montreal 9-8, Rochester 1-0.
Syracuse at Baltimore (2), canceled.

American Association

Minneapolis 4-9, St. Paul 3-7.
Toledo 6-5, Columbus 0-4.
Kansas City 9, Milwaukee 3 (2d game canceled).
Indianapolis 6, Louisville 3.

Pacific Coast League

San Francisco 4-7, Hollywood 3-1.
Seattle 3-7, San Diego 2-6.
Oakland 1-4, Los Angeles 0-2.
Sacramento 11-3, Portland 1-8.

Southern Association

Memphis 7-0, Knoxville 1-6.
New Orleans 2-0, Chattanooga 0-5.
Birmingham 4-21, Atlanta 0-1.
Nashville at Little Rock (2), canceled.

Texas League

Tulsa 8-6, Oklahoma City 3-7.
Dallas 5, Fort Worth 2 (2d game canceled).
Houston at Shreveport (2), canceled.
San Antonio at Beaumont (2), canceled.

Eastern League

Scranton 11-4, Wilkes-Barre 4-1.
Albany 2-2, Binghamton 1-8.
Springfield 8-1, Hartford 7-6.
Elmira 3-8, Williamsport 2-11 (1st game 10 innings).

When a football player joins the Green Bay Packers he generally gets an off-season job and settles down there. LaVern Dilweg did so and now is running for Congress.

Schroeder Is Net Champion In Easy Final

NEW YORK, Sept. 8 (AP)—Ted Schroeder, Jr., a big, awkward-looking youngster from Glendale, Calif., with a "plowboy" walk something like Bob Feller's, is the country's first tennis champion of the present war era.

He polished off the veteran Frankie Parker with undisguised ease and relish in the final at Forest Hills yesterday, 8—6, 7—5, 3—6, 4—6, 6—2, proving himself a much finer tennis player than had been realized previously.

When he slammed the ball away for the final point of his victory, Schroeder spoke his valedictory to tennis for the duration. Within a week he expects to be in the Naval Academy at Annapolis.

Schroeder shared another championship when he and Louise Brough of Beverly Hills, Calif., won the final of the mixed doubles from Alejo Russell of the Argentine and Mrs. Patricia Canning Todd of New York, 3-6, 6-1, 6-4. Miss Brough also paired with Margaret Osborne of San Francisco to capture the women's doubles with a 2-6, 7-5, 6-0 victory over Pauline Betz of Los Angeles and Doris Hart of Miami. Miss Betz scored an upset win over Miss Brough in the women's singles final on Sunday, 4-6, 6-1, 6-4. Lieut. Gardnar Mulloy of Jacksonville and William Talbert of Cincinnati won the men's doubles title with a 9-7, 7-5, 6-1 victory over Schroeder and Sydney Wood, Jr., of New York.

College Grid Officials To Hold Clinics

The Eastern Intercollegiate Football Association will conduct its second annual officiating clinic or school for officials on Sept. 11, 12, and 13. Instead of being a single three-day affair such as was held last year, the meeting this time will be broken up into three separate one-day sessions taking place at widely scattered points in the territory served by the Association.

This scheme for bringing the meeting to the officials instead of bringing them to the meeting has been designed to solve current transportation problems.

The opening assemblage on Friday, Sept. 11, will be at the Hotel Lenox in Boston; that on Saturday, Sept. 12, at the Hotel Wellington in Philadelphia; that on Sunday, Sept. 13, at the Hotel Roosevelt in Pittsburgh. Identical programs have been arranged for each of the three days; they include written examinations on football rules and officiating mechanics, round-table discussions of techniques, and talks on approved officiating methods and procedures.

The feature of each day's activities will be the evening session at which Walter R. Okeson, Chairman of the N. C. A. A. Football Rules Committee, will interpret the new rules and answer questions in their regard.

Others who will take part in the program are Lewis P. Andreas and Asa S. Bushnell, President and Commissioner, respectively, of the Eastern Intercollegiate Football Association; President D. Leo Daley of the officials association; Coaches Dick Harlow of Harvard, George Munger of Pennsylvania, and Buff Donelli of Duquesne; Commissioners Sumner Dole, Ray Hill, and Cal Bolster; Officials Ellwood Geiges, Bill Halloran, Paul Menton, Jim Ailinger, and Clyde Waters.

Second Straight For Aston Villa And Derby County

LONDON, Sept. 8 (CP Cable)—Aston Villa and Derby County, who came back to league football last week for the first time since the start of the war, scored their second straight victories in Northern Section matches Saturday.

The Villa beat their Midland rivals, Wolverhampton, 2-1, before a crowd of 8,000 while Derby County scored a 2-0 triumph over Nottingham.

Arsenal, Aldershot, Crystal Palace, Westham and Reading remained unbeaten in the Southern League with Arsenal's 6-1 victory over Southampton and Aldershot's 7-2 beating of Charlton the top-scoring fixtures.

In the West section, Lovell's Athletic was the only team to maintain a perfect record, shutting out Aberaman Athletic 2-0 for its second victory.

In the Scottish feature Rangers scored a 2-1 overtime victory over Celtic in a first-round Glasgow Cup match. While Rangers were thus engaged, Hibernian moved to the top of the Southern League with a 2-2 draw against Hearts.

Aberdeen and East Fife stayed in front of the Northeastern League, the former whipping Hibernian 6-3 and the latter taking a 3-0 decision from Dundee United.

Kimbrough Stars

DENVER, Colo., Sept. 8 (AP)—Big John Kimbrough struck for two touchdowns, one on a 95-yard run on a kickoff, in leading the Western Army All-Stars to an exciting 16-to-10 football triumph over the Chicago Cardinals Sunday.

BRAVES FIELD
TOMORROW AT 3:00 P. M.
BRAVES vs. CINCINNATI
Seats at Filene's Men's Store—HUB. 2100 and Braves Field—STA. 2600

New National Tennis Queen

Associated Press

Happy Girl Beams With Winning Trophy

Pauline Betz of Los Angeles holds the big silver trophy emblematic of the national women's tennis championship which she won by defeating Louise Brough (right) of Beverly Hills, Calif., in the finals of Forest Hills Stadium, Sept. 6. Her name will be inscribed on the cup as this year's champion. Miss Betz upset Miss Brough, first seeded, 4—6, 6—1, 6—4.

Yale's Football Hopes Bolstered Against Army

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Sept. 8 (AP)—If you've always subscribed to the majority opinion that a strong offense takes care of the defense, get ready for a jolt because here comes Howie Odell, Yale's youthful new head football coach, who thinks he has proof to the contrary.

A month's concentration on defense during summer practice has given the 31-year-old Odell a strong impression he is on the right track.

Odell, who is determined to improve on the Blue's lugubrious record of only two victories in 16 games since 1939, was convinced he knew what he was doing the other day when his youngsters, strictly on the defense for 30 minutes, cracked up the Eastern All-Army squad of former All-Americas and professional stars, in training here. And they did with reckless and happy abandon.

After the severe Yale tackling had taken its toll, Col Bob Neyland, Army coach, and his soldier giants conceded that no one was going to do much scoring on Yale this season.

That, in the genial Odell's belief, gave his lads "a feeling that no team is invincible."

"What we're going to do," says Odell, who not too long ago was lugging the ball as a Pittsburgh back, "is to force the opposition to run itself ragged trying to score; we know we'll be able to hold it because we've got a flock of good tacklers."

And here's what Howie says about doing some scoring on its own:

Opponent's Territory

"We'll get our opportunities to score and they'll come in our opponent's territory."

Odell's team will operate from a single wing-back, much on the style of Penn, with the quarterback calling signals directly from offensive formation. (In other words, no huddle.)

"We're pointing for a balanced team, one, we hope, that will take charge of the game and keep it that way. Emphasis is being placed on playing the same way no matter which way the contest is going; no desperate or wild passing, if we're behind," asserts Odell.

"Sure," he adds, "it won't be spectacular to watch, but if our running happens to become spectacular as a result of the way we play, why so much the better."

He reduced his Blue or varsity squad from 90, who reported for the start of fall practice on Aug. 31, to 22, including three regulars from the 1941 eleven—Capt. Spencer Moseley, Evanston, Ill., center; Steve Stack, Hingham, Mass., and Ed Taylor, Columbia, S. C., back.

One of the outstanding newcomers is Tom Smith of Wyncote Pa., 17-year-old freshman, 180-pound guard, who has impressed Odell so much he is slated to oppose Lehigh in the opener of the eight-game slate here Oct. 3. Yearlings are eligible at Yale this year under a wartime agreement with Harvard and Princeton.

In addition to Smith, the Yale regulars right now consist of George Greene, Dayton, Ohio, and Gordie Miller, Northford, ends; Fred Whitridge, Salisbury, and Fritz de Beer, Albany, N. Y., tackles; Endicott Davison, Locust Valley, N. Y., guard; Moseley, center; Tim Hoopes, Derby, N. Y., Jack Ferguson, Loveland, Colo., Jim Pott, Montclair, N. J., and Taylor, backs.

"We don't have any crying towel out, and don't intend to," says Odell, as he looks toward a campaign in which the Blue plays Lehigh, Penn, Navy, Dartmouth, Brown, Cornell, Princeton and Harvard on consecutive Saturdays.

Williams Is Up, Reiser Down In Batting Races

NEW YORK, Sept. 8 (AP)—Ted Williams keeps going up and Pete Reiser keeps coming down, but thus far both have retained their major league batting leaderships.

Williams, the long, lean slugger of the Boston Red Sox who a week ago had a mark of .346, today had lifted his average to .352 and the only question about his winning the American League hitting crown for the second straight year appeared to be the distance over the rest of the field.

Reiser's long batting slump finally was broken with three hits at Boston yesterday. But even so the Brooklyn Dodger ace dropped from .328 to .324 during the week and would have lost the lead except that Enos (Country) Slaughter of the St. Louis Cardinals, previously his most persistent pursuer, also skidded sharply.

Ernie Lombardi, big Boston Braves' catcher, boasted an average of .329, but inasmuch as he has been at bat only 265 times he was not considered eligible to be included among the leaders.

Based on 350 or more times at bat the leaders in each league were:

American League

	G	AB	R	H	P.C.
Williams, Boston	136	478	122	168	.352
Pesky, Boston	135	556	93	184	.331
Gordon, New York	131	478	80	158	.331
Spence, Wash.	133	557	83	184	.330
Case, Washington	109	441	84	140	.317
D. Maggio, N. Y.	138	544	110	168	.309
Judnich, St. Louis	119	406	68	125	.308
McCosky, Detroit	139	543	69	163	.300
Doerr, Boston	129	487	63	146	.300
Stephens, St. Louis	137	544	82	162	.298

National League

	G	AB	R	H	P.C.
Reiser, Brooklyn	108	411	82	133	.324
Musial, St. Louis	123	403	89	129	.320
Slaughter, St. L.	136	528	92	168	.318
Medwick, Brooklyn	131	511	83	157	.307
Hack, Chicago	137	525	84	160	.305
Novikoff, Chicago	117	442	44	134	.303
Mize, New York	127	484	85	146	.302
Nicholson, Chicago	138	535	76	158	.295
Elliott, Pittsburgh	127	495	69	146	.295
Fletcher, Pitts.	130	444	60	129	.291
W. Cooper, St. L.	112	385	55	112	.291

Smythe Stumped For Hockey Men In War Combat

TORONTO (CP)—Maj. Conn Smythe, former managing director of the Maple Leaf Gardens here, said recently he's "hoping the National Hockey League has reason to be proud" of its contributions to the armed services.

"A fellow dared me to prove that professional hockey had contributed its share of manpower in this war," Major Smythe said in an interview. "I told him there must be 60 or 70 boys in uniform right now.

"That didn't sult him at all. He wanted tokn how many there were really in there fighting. I named oJe Lamb, Stew Adams and Teddy Graham(all overseas. He only grunted and pointed out all three had been out of the hockey picture for years. I was stumped. He had me.

"Best I could do was point out that there were plenty pointing in the right direction now. And I'm still hoping the National Hockey League has reason to be proud of its contributions, even at this late date."

Pennant Races at a Glance

By the Associated Press

Labor Day brought a turnout of more than 123,000 fans for major league baseball games, but left the two pennant races practically unchanged.

In the National League the Brooklyn Dodgers and St. Louis Cardinals each divided double-headers to preserve the margin between first and second place at 2½ games.

In the American League the New York Yankees captured two contests from the Philadelphia Athletics while the Boston Red Sox were nailing down the only game played at Washington. This increased the world champions' lead to nine games and makes possible their clinching the pennant by any combination of eight more wins by New York or eight losses by Boston.

Today (Tuesday) the Dodgers play the Pittsburgh Pirates while the Cardinals are idle and the Red Sox have two games at Washington while the Yanks are traveling:

The standings:

National League

	W	L	GB	To Play
Brooklyn	93	43	....	18
St. Louis	91	46	2½	17

Remaining schedule:

Brooklyn—Sept. 8, Pittsburgh; 10, Chicago; 11, 12 St. Louis; 13, 13 Cincinnati; 16, 17 Pittsburgh; 18, 19, 20, 20 Philadelphia (four games); 22, New York; 23, Philadelphia; 24, 25 Boston; 26, 27 at Philadelphia.

St. Louis—Sept. 9 at New York; 11, 12 at Brooklyn; 13, 13, 14, 15 at Philadelphia (four games); 16, 17 at Boston; 19, 20 at Chicago; 21, 22 Pittsburgh; 23, 24 Cincinnati; 26, 27 Chicago.

American League

	W	L	GB	To Play
New York	93	45	....	16
Boston	84	54	9	16

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.	G.B.
Brooklyn	93	43	.684	....
St. Louis	91	46	.664	2½
New York	76	61	.555	17½
Cincinnati	66	70	.485	27
Pittsburgh	62	70	.470	29
Chicago	63	77	.450	32
Boston	55	81	.404	38
Philadelphia	36	94	.277	54

Results Sept. 7

Brooklyn 11, Boston 4.
Boston 5, Brooklyn 3.
Pittsburgh 11, St. Louis 6.
St. Louis 6, Pittsburgh 4 (8 inns.).
New York 5, Philadelphia 3.
New York 4, Philadelphia 0.
Cincinnati 3, Chicago 1.
Chicago 5, Cincinnati 3.

Boston Pitching

Braves

	Games	Won	Lost	P.C.
Tost	33	10	7	.588
Salvo	23	7	7	.500
Javery	30	12	15	.444
Tobin	34	11	10	.367
Sain	26	4	7	.364
Earley	26	5	11	.313
Donovan	27	3	5	.375
Johnson	3	0	0	.000
Lamanna	2	0	1	.000

Red Sox

	Games	Won	Lost	P.C.
Butland	21	6	1	.857
Brown	20	8	2	.800
Chase	12	4	1	.800
Hughson	23	13	5	.722
Dobson	27	16	8	.666
Terry	10	4	3	.545
Wagner	27	12	11	.522
Ryba	17	3	3	.500
Judd	20	6	9	.471
Newsome	33	9	9	.471

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.	G.B.
New York	93	45	.674	....
Boston	84	54	.609	9
St. Louis	74	65	.532	19½
Cleveland	69	69	.500	24
Detroit	67	72	.482	26½
Chicago	59	72	.450	30½
Washington	54	81	.400	37½
Philadelphia	50	92	.352	45

Results Sept. 7

Boston 9, Washington 7.
New York 6, Philadelphia 5.
New York 11, Philadelphia 2.
Detroit 5, St. Louis 3.
St. Louis 3, Detroit 0.
Cleveland - Chicago, postponed.

Pro Golfers Not Optimistic At Least for the Duration

By A. Linde Fowler
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The last big open golf tournament of the summer season, the one recently at Rochester, N. Y., ended in an atmosphere of deep, dark gloom so far as most of the professionals were concerned. So says Ted Bishop, top amateur in that affair and right up among the leading professionals, with rounds of 72, 71, 70, 71, for a total of 284 that landed him in fifth place. That was the tournament in which Ben Hogan, the winner, started off with a scintillating 64 and then a 68, to lead the field five shots at 36 holes.

That 64 might easily have been a 62, according to Bishop, for the only bad drive the mighty little leading money winner of the year had at the 17th, a hooked ball that brought up under a tree in such position that the best he could do on the recovery was to chip out into the fairway. He wound up with a 6 on this 469-yard hole, but partly retrieved himself with a handsome 4 on the 450-yard home hole, which played longer and harder than the yardage indicates.

Only Tam O'Shanter

But in the matter of the gloom that prevailed among the prominent professionals, Bishop says most of the boys were pretty well convinced that there might be a general cancellation of the major southern tournaments this winter; that there might not be any winter tour of the West; that the Masters' probably would be canceled next spring and, finally, that the only major tournament next season, contingent of course upon the prolongation of the war, might possibly be the Tam O'Shanter in Chicago. Craig Wood, the hold-over national open title and winner this year of the Canadian open, was convinced that big-time golf is out for the duration.

One bright ray in the depressed atmosphere, affecting a few of the more prominent professionals, was the possibility of a tour to Argentine, with all expenses paid. It rests with the authorities in Washington as to whether this will be allowed, in which one of the influencing points in favor of granting permission is that with the new and closer relations between this country and the South American country, this pilgrimage of the golfers would be of a good-will nature.

Romey Comments

Jerome (Romey) Turrell, the big, genial golfing enthusiast who as an official of the Massachusetts Golf Association has won the reputation of being the last word in efficiency when it comes to handling a championship, was among the spectators at the play in Rochester and he came back with fulsome praise of the way Bishop played, stating that the local amateur did not suffer at all in comparison with the bigwigs of the pro ranks.

Ted is a mite more modest about his showing in one department—driving. He says he was outdriven by Craig Wood, Ray Mangrum, Willie Goggin, Gene Kunes, E. J. Harrison and Jimmy Hines, though the only one who made him really feel like a weakling was Craig Wood. In one respect he did not feel concerned over the disparity in distance, because when these lusty hitters sprayed any of their tee shots they went pretty well into the wilds, which he (Bishop) did far too often in his younger days.

Way Out Front

It was Craig Wood, however, who was really smiting the ball. "I honestly believe he was as much as 75 yards out ahead of me on at least one occasion," says Ted, "and I doubt if there is another man in the game just now who can outdistance him on the carry, or for that matter, equal him." Carry meant a lot at Rochester, for the course was heavy and the finishing holes, according to Ted, were real problems under such circumstances, 442, 469 and 450 yards, respectively. "I used a driver twice for a second shot to the 17th," says Bishop, "and the 18th, with an elevated green and traps in front and on both sides, was a problem.

One of the things that greatly interested Bishop was the "Francis Ouimet tree," between the 14th tee and 18th green. It is in a grove to honor a few famous golfers, and a year ago Ouimet was there for the ceremony that marked the dedication of his particular exhibit.

"Have they planted one for you, Ted?" I asked him.

"They'll probably plant a weed for me," he rejoined.

Sports Around the Hub

Tufts Grid Candidates Report

Little Tufts College in Medford finally joined the nation's gridiron parade today as Coach Lew Manly greeted his Jumbo candidates at the Oval. Although a half hundred were invited to the opening session by the veteran mentor, many were unable to appear because of defense jobs or summer school exams.

Lew has only until Sept. 25 to round his eleven into shape, for the first game comes with Bowdoin at Brunswick the following day. Lew expects to field a veteran line in front of a green backfield. Charlie Consodine, former Brown iron man, will be Manly's assistant this season.

* * *

Just when it appeared it was too late to do anything about the football program for the combined Rindge Tech and Cambridge High School team comes the announcement that Charles A. Linehan, former Harvard football player, and Charles A. Bridey, former Boston College grid and diamond player, have been appointed to take charge of the Cambridge eleven. In addition, the Cambridge City Athletic Council has announced the appointment of Leander MacDonald as temporary faculty manager to arrange a schedule.

* * *

Labor Day meant a day of labor to football teams in New England already holding practice sessions. Among them, Harvard and Dartmouth went through lengthy scrimmage sessions, while the Eastern Army All Stars, drilling under Col. Bob Neyland at New Haven, went through a light workout designed to help bolster the defense. The soldiers leave Friday for New York for their game against the Giants Saturday. They will play in Baltimore before coming to Boston to play the Chicago Bears in the Crosscup Pishion Post's attraction at Fenway Park Sept. 20.

* * *

A throng estimated at nearly 10,000 attended the Scots' Picnic and Highland Games sponsored by the Order of Scottish Clans and Boston Caledonian Club at Brookline Town Field yesterday. Richard (Boo) Morcom of New Hampshire; Ted Janiak of the U. S. Coast Guard; and Bob Miller of M. I. T., shared athletic honors. Morcom won his specialties, the high jump and pole vault; Janiak won the open 100 and the special 100-yard dash for servicemen; and Miller won the Walter Scott mile.

* * *

Briefs: The final game of the series for the Boston Park Department championship between the Dick Casey Club and the Navy Yard A. A. will be played at Fenway Park starting at 5 p. m., tomorrow night. Each team has won three games . . . Smooth-striding Eddie Cook of New Bedford won the City of Providence 12-mile road race yesterday. George Daniels of Walpole was second, and Johnny Kelley of Arlington, former B. A. A. Marathon winner, was third. Kelley was probably tired from his efforts in rataining his National A. A. U. 25-kilometer title in Springfield the day before . . . The Reginald Boardman's, father and son, defeated the Herbert Jaques, likewise father and son, in the final of the 23rd Myopia Hunt Club invitation four-ball golf tournament yesterday. The Boardmans were also the tournament medalists.

* * *

Dave Freeman of California defeated Al Everts of Newton in the final of the annual Essex County Club tennis championships yesterday. Harris Rowbotham of Brookline and Al Stitt of Wellesley took the doubles by defeating Everts and Don Manchester of Newton . . . Brae Burn Country Club in West Newton announces its annual medal play golf tournament Sept. 24-25. There will be three gross and nine net prizes covering three classes.

* * *

Free tickets to the World Series were the reward given the Sunrise Post team of Los Angeles for winning the National American Legion junior baseball championship. The westerners defeated the Sweeney Post nine of Manchester, N. H., in three straight games . . Maurice Meeker of Salem scored a 71 Saturday to win the annual Bear Hill open golf tournament from a field of 150 starters. Two shots behind in a tie for second gross were Ted Bishop of Woodland, New England amateur champion, Jim Feran of Woburn, and Dr. Robert Dutton of the home club.

Legion Final

MANCHESTER, N. H., Sept. 8 (AP)—The Sunrise Post of Los Angeles won the national American Legion junior baseball championship Sunday by taking its third straight decision from the Sweeney Post of Manchester, 3-0. Manchester threatened twice but on each occasion Bob Moore bore down and forced opposing batters to ground out weakly.

Los Angeles	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	—3	6	0
Manchester	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0	4	0

Moore and Kinaman; Tonery and Malatras.

Southern Association

ATLANTA, Sept. 8 (AP)—Final Southern Association standings:

	W	L	Pct.
Little Rock	87	59	.596
Nashville	85	66	.563
Birmingham	79	73	.520
New Orleans	77	75	.513
Atlanta	74	78	.494
Memphis	72	80	.474
Chattanooga	66	86	.434
Knoxville	61	88	.409

COMING IN THE Weekly Magazine Section of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Leading Articles in the Weekly Magazine Section of Sept. 12, 1942

COMMUNIQUE FROM THE KITCHEN By Bernice Stevens
The Quartermaster Corps, technical link between the Army and industry, is experimenting with dehydrated foods, and finding among other things huge savings in cargo space in their shipments abroad.

BRAZIL SHOULDERS ARMS By Roland Hall Sharp
First nation on the South American continent to wage war against the Nazi-Fascist Axis, Brazil's geographic and strategic importance are evaluated.

OF KINGS, COMPOSERS AND RARE PEPPERS By Irving Schwerke
Delightful episodes in the lives of four great artists—Saint-Saens, Widor, Pianis and Puccini.

IN AFRICA: HITLER REWRITES 'BEAU GESTE' By Egon Kaukeline
"Allah in heaven and Hitler on earth" is the new song heard in crowded bazaars of North African cities, and America's entry into the war has not entirely changed the effect of Nazi propaganda and Hitler's victories in Europe.

THE ECONOMICS OF VICTORY By Alvin H. Hanson
The 14th of the Harvard University Radio Board Talks considers the sound management of war finance, not merely as a weapon for military victory, but as an insurance of a sane peace and a rising standard of living in the post-war world.

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Commerce and Finance

Manpower Director Acts to Bar Migrating in War Industries

Business and Industry

Steel Output Holds Steady At 98 Per Cent

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CLEVELAND—Steel operations in the United States held steady during the past week at 98 per cent of mill capacity, according to the magazine Steel.

"Concentration of priority rating authority in Washington, as announced by Donald M. Nelson, is hailed by the steel industry as a constructive proposal to eliminate much of the confusion which has prevailed," says Steel.

Ratings Situation

It has been believed by steelmakers that too many sources of ratings have had authority to set priorities and that they often worked at cross purposes. It also has been thought that under the divided authority accumulations of steel inventory had been too large at some points while shortages existed at others. With control centralized it is believed mill schedules can be set to much better advantage for the war effort.

"Most rerating has been done and mills are not as crowded with paper work as for several weeks. End-use symbols are in on old orders and plate producers have finished the month-end rush of orders, accompanied by PD-298 forms covering requirements for October. Producers complain at delays by customers in filing these forms. Hope is expressed that proposed revamping of the Production Requirements Plan for fourth quarter will simplify procedure, as Washington advices suggest.

"Some easing is noted in the plate situation, universal and strip mill types being in better supply, but wide plates in heavy gages continue tight. At the same time miscellaneous demand is increasing as shops converting to war work tend to use of plates instead of sheets, particularly those engaged in welding fabrication.

Scrap Situation

"Some effect is being felt from the country-wide scrap collection drive and tonnage reaching various districts shows an increase, though in other areas receipts are barely sufficient to maintain current production rates. In a few instances small reserves have been laid down, though they represent a minute fraction of normal accumulations at this season of the year.

"In numerous cases steelmakers are operating solely on daily receipts, under constant threat of the supply failing. Agricultural collections are said to be delayed by the harvest season and are expected to improve later."

G. M. to Settle Stockholder Suit For $4,000,000

NEW YORK (AP)—An agreement to settle for $4,000,000 the proceedings brought against officials of General Motors Corp. arising out of payments of bonuses to executives from 1930 to 1940 has been disclosed. Federal Judge Vincent L. Leibell signed an order setting Oct. 5 as the date for a hearing on the compromise.

In his order Judge Leibell directed the corporation to notify its stockholders of the proposed settlement on or before Sept. 12.

In trying the case brought against 10 executives of the corporation which began in 1936 Judge Leibell exonerated John J. Schumann, a director, and Clarence M. Woolley, a former director, and directed the 8 others to reimburse the corporation for $4,348,044, plus interest charges estimated at $2,000,000. These executives were Albert Bradley, Donaldson Brown, James D. Mooney, Junius S. Morgan, Seward Prosser, Alfred P. Sloan, Jr., John Thomas Smith and George Whitney.

The suit was filed by three minority stockholders of the corporation.

St. Louis Ordnance Plant to Curtail

ST. LOUIS (AP)—The St. Louis Ordnance Plant, operated for the Government by a subsidiary of the Western Cartridge Co., will curtail production of small arms ammunition, an official announcement disclosed.

"Due to material shortages, it has become necessary to revise manufacturing schedules and curtail output," the management said in its statement.

The plant will continue to employ three shifts, but will operate only six days a week instead of seven with the result that between 3,000 and 4,000 persons will be laid off, it was learned.

As soon as the announcement was made, the C. I. O. United Electrical Workers' Union sent a protest to Donald Nelson, chief of the War Production Board, demanding reopening of the plant to its full capacity and establishment of a joint labor-management committee to supervise production.

WPB Sees Greater Demand For Building Materials

WASHINGTON (AP) — The War Production Board has urged manufacturers of brick, tile and gypsum board to prepare for an increased demand for these materials for use in place of lumber.

Because of lend-lease requirements and heavy military construction, the WPB estimated that the available supply of lumber would fall 6,000,000,000 board feet short of meeting this year's requirement of 38,000,000,000 board feet.

Promoted

© Harris & Ewing

A. W. Vanderhoof

Appointed vice-president and general manager of Standard Duplicating Machines Corp. Mr. Vanderhoof joined the company in 1924. Formerly he was vice-president and general sales manager.

Huge New Power Transmission Line Is Set Up in West

OMAHA (AP) — The Nebraska Power Company and the Kansas Gas and Electric Company are linked in a new 154,000-volt transmission line which stretches 270 miles from Omaha to Midian, Kan. The interconnection also meant the pooling of power in thirty-one States.

Officials of Nebraska Power said the interconnection will make about 35,000 horsepower of electric generating capacity, which the two concerns previously had to hold in reserve for emergencies, available for use of additional war industries in this area. It also will permit the two companies to make maximum use of the more economically operated plants in the power pool, and insure against interruption of service in event of breakdowns of generating plants by permitting any plan in the pool to draw power from other plans.

J. E. Davidson, president of Nebraska Power, said the new line is one of the longest in the world.

"It carries the highest voltage ever used on a transmission line between the Mississippi River and the Rocky Mountains," he asserted. "Up to this time the Nebraska Power Company's longest transmission line was 40 miles, and the highest voltage any of its lines carried was 66,000."

Through other connections, the power plants of Nebraska Power and Kansas Gas and Electric are hooked up with those of 16 other utilties in Nebraska, Kansas, Oklahoma, Arkansas, Texas, Louisiana and Mississippi, forming a power pool with combined generating facilities of about 4,000,000 horsepower.

Municipal Spending For Recreation Once Again Is Increasing

CHICAGO (AP) — Municipal expenditures for recreation are again on the upgrade because of the increasing needs of war workers and service men, the International City Managers Association reported.

Figures submitted by 1,164 cities showed that the 1941 national recreation program cost more than $30,000,000 or a $1,000,000 more than in 1940. Since tire and gasoline rationing are increasing the stay at home population, the association predicted similar expenditures for the current year will rise even higher.

Of the reporting cities, 18 per cent, or 207, last year offered special services for men in uniform, while 190 made similar provision for war workers. In addition 300 recreation agencies said they served large numbers of service men through their regular facilities.

Taxes and other public funds supplied 84 per cent of the revenue for these municipal programs, while fees and charges provided 12 per cent and private contributions 4 per cent. Bond issues totaling $800,000 for recreation were reported by 23 cities.

OPA Fixes Maximum Price on Used Tin Cans

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Office of Price Administration has established a maximum price of $6 a ton for sellers of used tin cans of size No. 10 or larger.

These cans are used by beverage bottlers to obtain materials for crown tops. Bottling companies recently have been paying as high as $130 a ton for the used cans, OPA said, compared with present market prices of $3 to $10 a ton for ordinary tin can scrap purchased by detinners and other processers.

Big Insurance Payments

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Life insurance payments to individuals and families in the United States in the first seven months of 1942 totaled $1,450,065,000, according to Holgar J. Johnson, president of the Institute of Life Insurance. The total for July was $204,396,000, against $203,882,000 in June and $216,527,000 in July, 1941.

Rationing Seen Way to Take Care of Coming Meat Shortage

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

(Second of two articles)

NEW YORK—Clearing up by Washington of the current meat "shortage," which is really a dislocation in the meat business, may give a deceptive appearance to the meat outlook. Within a few months a real shortage of meat is due, which can be taken care of only by rationing. And plans for this rationing are already under way, and should be ready by Christmas.

Washington officials are willing to talk in advance about meat rationing, chiefly because few meat-eaters have the means to hoard meat. Hence no rush to stock up is likely of importance. But here is the general outlook for meat:

American meat production is going up by leaps and bounds. The country used to grow between 50,000,000 and 70,000,000 hogs a year. Last year the country produced an all-time record of 85,000,000. Estimates are that 1942 will see the figure lifted to 105,000,000; some people say 110,000,000. Hog production is more sensitive to business conditions; it generally moves in a three-year cycle. Beef production has been slower to respond, but it too is on the up and up.

In over-all figures, the country averaged to produce, and eat, about 16,600,000,000 pounds of meat in the 1930's. But the 1942 output is estimated at close to 22,000,000,000 pounds and 1943 output at 24,000,000,000. This includes pork, beef, veal, lamb and mutton.

Demand Increases

But the demand has increased even faster than supply. It is estimated, for instance, that Army, Navy, and lease-lend requirements next year will run to 8,000,000,000 pounds alone. That will take away all the increase in production over that of the 1930's, and leave American civilians about as much as they had then. But the American public is in a financial mood to buy a very great deal more than that.

The Army needs meat not only because it is growing so fast but also because the American soldier—best-fed soldier in the world—gets far more meat than anybody else. His diet includes about six pounds of meat a week or round 300 pounds a year—in comparison with the 140 pounds per capita which American civilians have consumed at prosperity peaks.

Lend-lease requirements are large chiefly for shipping reasons. Great Britain used to get her meats chiefly from Australia, New Zealand, Argentina and Uruguay, and from Denmark and Holland. The last two are out. From Australia and New Zealand the ocean path is about 12,000 miles long, and from South America about 6,000 miles, against only about 3,000 miles from New York. Thus a ship on the run from New York can do the work of about two similar ships on the run from Buenos Aires and of nearly four ships on the run from Australia.

Merchant shipping is a bottleneck, and it would be a waste of desperately needed cargo space for England to get her meat supply from Argentina or Australia if the United States could provide it. It would be better to let the Argentine beef and the New Zealand mutton go unused, and to make the American civilian go somewhat short, than to use precious ships for hauling meat instead of troops and munitions.

Dehydration Program

This kind of economy is even more important with the new development of dehydration of meat in this country. Swift recently received the first order on record in this country for dehydrated beef, and the packers hope soon to perfect a pork dehydration process which will be even more important since the bulk of our lend-lease meat is pork. Dehydration is not a new development. It was used in World War I—but not with meat. That is something new and of growing importance.

Civilian meat demand in the United States is closely geared to the level of business, and particularly to pay rolls. These are up well over 60 per cent since the war started. Meat purchases this time would, unless checked, be likely to be even more sensitive than ever before to prosperity, for two reasons. For one, an unprecedented proportion of the increase in the national income has gone into pay rolls.

For another, competitive outlets for the wage-earner's additional dollars are fast being cut off, including tires, gasoline, train rides, hard goods, new houses (except in defense areas) and so on.

So with only as much meat available for the civilian out of current bumper supplies as was consumed by civilians in the 1930's, but with vastly increased purchasing power in circulation, it looks certain that civilian meat supplies must be rationed within a few months.

So OPA is already working on a ration system to go into effect about the turn of the year. That much time may be necessary to work out the rules, print the forms, coupons, and cards, and to acquaint local rationing boards with them. Meat rationing will be considerably more complicated than sugar rationing, because of the vast variety of different kinds, cuts, and values of meat.

The talk now is that the ration will come to around 2½ pounds per capita per week. That would be about 130 pounds a year—or just about as much as Americans averaged to consume in the 1930's. It will be considerably less than some families consumed then, but considerably more than others were able to afford. It contrasts with a ration of about a pound a week in Britain, where meat consumption is 35 per cent below pre-war levels, and with about 12 ounces in Germany, nine in Holland, five in Belgium (if you can get it) and four in Italy (so they say).

Ration Possibilities

Perhaps the meat ration will be worked out on a value basis. That is, the coupons will have a certain dollar value. That is possible if the general price level for meats is steady. It would take care of the variety of meats and variety of tastes. That is what has been done in Britain.

Between now and when the meat ration is set up, Washington appears inclined to favor meatless days and other voluntary forms of civilian reduction in the use of meat. The meat trade itself does not like the idea of meatless days, much as the sugar trade doesn't like the idea of card rationing of sugar; the meat people fear that going without meat, or shifting to fish, chicken, or the nitrogenous protein-carrying vegetables like beans may become a popular habit carried over into the postwar period.

It appears likely that the choicer cuts of meat may become scarcer. This is because the present beef-grain ratio is comparatively unfavorable to heavy feeding of steers. The cattle business is now a highly sub-divided affair. Some ranchers grow calves and sell them. Others buy them and put them out to range. Then they sell them to feeders in Kansas and other grain states who put them to crib and fatten them up, then take them to market. In other words, in the cattle business some drop them, some range them, some feed them and some slaughter them. But with prices of grain, including wheat in particular, artificially sustained by government operation, it is less profitable than usual to feed cattle. Feeders recently have been selling more cattle than they bought, so that from here on a larger proportion of rangy cattle are likely to come to market.

With the Government so thoroughly in control of the whole livestock and meat situation, and with the laws of supply and demand so much in abeyance, it may be said with comparative safety that the supply of meat can be put at almost any figure desired, merely by Washington action. For instance, in contrast with a 1942 production of around 105,000,000 hogs, the American hog crop could be lifted to 210,000,000 hogs if Washington chose to pay the price

The price would be a large subsidy somewhere along the line, either in the form of a lower price for corn, or a higher price for hogs, or a subsidized price for meat. Beef cattle output could be correspondingly stimulated, though by no means as quickly, as the cattle industry's private business cycle takes considerably longer to work out.

American meat enters the international picture at several points. For one thing lease-lend requirements may be sharply increased for the benefit of Russia—if it can be justified in the light of shipping requirements. For another, it would not disturb some people in Washington if American meat were to completely displace Argentine meat in the British market, not only for the sake of shipping economies, but as a further bit of economic warfare to put the heat on the Argentines not to be so cool to American international interests.

(Concluded.)

Uniform Financial Reports Now Urged

ST. PAUL, Minn. (AP)—Adoption of uniform financial reports by regulatory authorities and others in the securities field to simplify the work of providing statements, was urged at the closing meeting of the National Association of Security Commissioners here.

Vern Z. Zeller of the Wisconsin commission urged adoption of uniform forms as chairman of the committee assigned to the task of conducting the study in co-operation with the National Association of Securities Dealers, Investment Bankers Association and the Securities and Exchange Commission.

James A. Treanor, Jr., of Philadelphia and director of trading and exchange division of the SEC, expressed concurrence of the SEC in the move to adopt uniform reports.

They pointed out the problem facing a company which does business in several states with probability that each state and the SEC might require a different form.

Niagara Hudson Power Hearing

PHILADELPHIA (AP)—The Securities and Exchange Commission extended until Oct. 15 a hearing on "death sentence" proceedings under the Holding Company Act against Niagara Hudson Power Corporation and six subsidiaries. The commission also extended from Sept. 15 to Oct. 1 the time for filing answers. The original hearing date set in the commission's order of Aug. 28 was Oct. 1.

Labor Pirating Restricted By McNutt Ruling

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8—Without actually "freezing" men in their jobs the War Manpower Commission, under Paul V. McNutt, has ruled that workers leaving nonferrous metal or lumber jobs in the West must get a "certificate of separation" before taking jobs in the shipyards or other higher-paying war industries.

Drift of men away from the raw material jobs into West Coast shipyards and aircraft factories in search of higher pay has begun to threaten certain types of war production on the West Coast. Raising of wages to meet offers from other industries has become a major factor in inflation.

New Policy Outlined

Under the new policy, which will probably be made applicable to other industries as the need arises, employers are instructed to require a "certificate of separation" from a representative of the U. S. Employment Service before hiring a man who has been employed in the designated industries in "critical labor areas."

The "critical labor areas" named in the order are Arizona, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Utah, Wyoming, California, Nevada, Oregon, Washington, New Mexico, and Texas.

Just how serious the "pirating" of labor has become on the West Coast is seen in a decision of a big northwest lumber company last week to go down to the shipyards in Seattle and Portland with a pocketful of big bonuses for all laborers who would come back to the forests and lumber mills they had deserted for higher pay.

The aircraft companies have also complained of serious competition from the shipyards. Shipyard wages are fixed by an industry stabilization agreement, so there is not much pirating between the yards, but today's action is the first that will interfere with the luring of workers away from other essential industries.

Except for stated exceptions, workers in the nonferrous metals and lumber industries in the 12 States will have difficulty in getting "separation certificates," Mr. McNutt's office predicted.

Only for the following reasons will certificates of separation be granted:

If the worker is competent to perform higher skilled work than his present employer is able to provide.

When he is employed for substantial periods at less than full time.

When distances traveled to and from his present work are great.

If compelling personal reasons exist for a change and if he is employed at wages substantially below those prevailing in the community for his kind of work.

Dismissal Made Difficult

Employers in the covered lines of "critical occupations" were directed by the McNutt order not to dismiss an employee "except for gross misconduct" without approval of the U. S. Employment Service. Approval will be granted only when it can be proved that continued employment of the worker would no longer contribute to the war production program.

Shifts of labor are much more serious on the West Coast than they are in more highly industrialized areas where labor unions have a seniority rule.

The fact that a man loses his seniority privileges in a job when he transfers keeps down the mobility of labor to a certain extent.

Mr. McNutt instituted the "certificate of separation" system without waiting for President Roosevelt to ask Congress for power to "freeze" labor in its jobs. Such legislation is now being prepared by the War Manpower Commission.

War Bond Goal For September Is $775,000,000

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8 (AP)—The Treasury expects to sell at least $775,000,000 in war savings bonds during September, it announced today, in fixing quotas for the nation's 3,070 counties.

Residents of New York City are expected to buy at least $78,387,500 worth of bonds and stamps, while the quotas for Armstrong County, South Dakota, and Dawson County, Georgia, were set at $100 each.

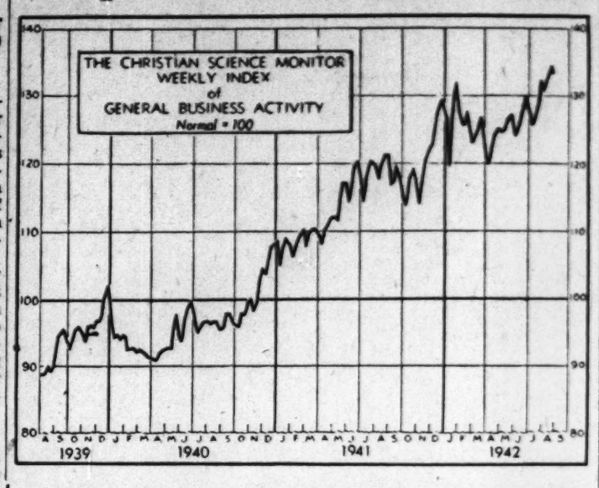
Among the 25 counties with the largest quotas, the four highest ranking, New York City; Cook County, Ill.; Los Angeles County, Calif., and Philadelphia County, Pa., retained the position they held in August.

Cuyahoga County, Ohio, which includes the city of Cleveland, rose from sixth to fifth, replacing Suffolk County, Mass., which dropped one place to sixth.

The 25 highest county quotas for September, with the name of the largest city in the county, follow:

New York City (All Counties)	$78,387,500
Cook (Chicago)	38,849,250
Los Angeles (Los Angeles)	25,939,500
Philadelphia (Philadelphia)	21,201,900
Wayne (Detroit)	19,653,900
Cuyahoga (Cleveland)	14,981,600
Suffolk (Boston)	12,974,500
Allegheny (Pittsburgh)	10,582,300
San Francisco (San Francisco)	10,561,000
Baltimore City (Baltimore)	9,006,400
Hamilton (Cincinnati)	8,714,000
Essex (Newark)	8,527,000
St. Louis City (St. Louis)	8,446,700
District of Columbia (Washington)	7,350,000
Erie (Buffalo)	7,031,250
Milwaukee (Milwaukee)	6,880,300
Hartford (Hartford)	6,463,300
New Haven (New Haven)	5,717,200
Alameda (Oakland)	5,302,000
Providence (Providence)	5,195,800
Westchester (Yonkers, N. Y.)	5,025,000
King (Seattle)	4,937,500
Hudson (Jersey City)	4,813,400
Monroe (Rochester)	4,423,800
Multnomah (Portland, Ore.)	4,189,300

Monitor Index of Business Drops Off From Record High



Dropping off moderately from the all-time high level of 134.1 recorded in the previous week, The Christian Science Monitor index of general business activity registered 133.4 (prel.) for the week ended Aug. 29. Despite two setbacks during August, the index showed an over-all gain for the month and maintained its substantial lead over a year ago. For the week ended Aug. 30, 1941, the index was 121.3.

A sharp increase in miscellaneous freight carloadings for the week topping expectations for a late summer advance only partially offset declines in electric power production and bank debits outside New York City

Production of electricity slid back from its record level of the previous week, countering expectations for an upturn. Bank debits slumped off somewhat more than usual on an intramonthly basis.

The following table gives the combined weekly index and its components adjusted for seasonal variation and long-term trend:

	Aug. 29*, '42	Aug. 22, '42	Aug. 30, '42
Combined index	133.4	134.1	121.3
Bk debits outside NYC	145.8	148.9	126.0
Elec power production	130.3	121.9	114.0
Misc car loadings	134.0	131.6	123.8

*Preliminary.

The Week in Wall Street

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

The stock market sidled last week listlessly in no particular direction. Some traders were away and some were waiting for the President's inflation talk on Labor Day. Activity was mostly in the low-priced shares, in preferred issues, and in specialties.

Among the specialties, Vanadium was strong on the prospect of tax concessions to companies mining strategic minerals in the American west. Western Union and Postal securities were up on prospect of merger economies. Firestone and Goodyear made 1942 highs presumably on the prospect of more rubber business sooner than expected.

The utility preferreds were up on SEC pushing of its disintegration plans, which would substantially benefit certain preferred issues at the expense of the equity-holding companies. The reorganization rails were strong for a while, led by Northwestern and New Orleans, Texas & Mexico. Telephone continued strong as it has been since the recent dividend declaration. But all this activity didn't add up to much.

August trading averaged only about 280,000 shares a day, for the smaller trading August since 1918, while the volume of new investment issues, incidentally, was the smallest since the war began in 1939. How the stock market has changed is shown in the fact that Erie led the Saturday market.

Commodity Prices Steady

Commodities marked time pending the President's speech, out of which, however, little was expected to come except the adding of another committee to the Washington scene. With a swing toward the Republicans reported and predictions that the President will make a "nonpolitical" tour this fall, it was not expected that he would take the risk of antagonizing farm and labor blocs. Some traders considered that the Treasury's last-minute proposal of an additional $6,000,000,000 or so of taxes was designed to ease the President's task of talking firmly to the farm and labor groups without running any political risks himself.

Traders are now speculating whether the market will follow the seasonal trend, which calls for a decline beginning around Labor Day. Well-remembered instances occurred in 1929, 1934, 1937, 1939, and last year.

An interesting explanation of the difference between London and New York was broached last week in one of the financial journals. London stock prices are now at the highest levels since the war began, New York nearly at the lowest. British corporation taxes, normal and excess-profits, are somewhat higher than American, though the stockholder is not double-taxed as in America. Explanation of the contrast is that British corporation taxes have apparently jelled for the duration. They are no longer subject to annual change (i. e., increase). Investors can therefore graph out the future with some certainty. This is the basis of the suggestion of some Senators that American corporation taxes be fixed now for some degree of permanency. They were raised twice in 1940, once in 1941, and are due for another rise this year.

Unreadiness for Sacrifice

While the Treasury's plan for a sales tax disguised as an income tax and called a "spending tax" was too complicated for Senators or anybody else to understand, it may lead to more serious consideration of a simple, sensible, and burdensome sales tax for which the Administration will thus be able to disclaim responsibility. (Designing a tax structure appears to be somewhat like designing a course of personal conduct, in that if the designer aims in one direction while pretending to aim in another direction, the pattern has to be made excessively complex to contain both the true aim and the rationalization).

The American people seem still, except for the middle and higher income bracket, dead-set against making any financial sacrifices for the war. Sales of war bonds, for instance, still run low. They were supposed to hit a rate of $1,000,000,000 a month several months ago. But in August they totaled only around $700,000,000, of which the Series E sales total, i. e., the smaller denominations, was so unspeakably low that the figure was not published.

September sales will probably be even lower, due to income tax payments. The Treasury's theoretical quota for September is only $775,000,000, against $815,000,000 in August, and if September falls as far below the quota as did August, September war bond sales will run below $700,000,000.

Budget Coverage Low

At this rate the American war budget coverage is lamentably low by even the most broad-minded orthodox standards. Present tax schedules plus currently proposed schedules plus war bond sales will cover only about $35 billion out of $75 billion of expenditures in the current fiscal year and that is putting the best light possible on the figures. However, the situation is not that bad. While the public is not buying war bonds, it is leaving the money in the bank (or in the old sock). Figures of both the Department of Commerce and the SEC indicate that the rate of money "savings" is unprecedentedly high. And as rationing spreads further into new items, it will probably become even higher.

OPA, incidentally, seems to have been righter on the sugar ration than the sugar trade was willing a couple of months ago to admit. The north of Hatteras refining situation has become quite tight again, with imports curtailed—three refineries shut down, and the trade waiting rather worriedly to see how fast the public will use Coupon No. 8, good for five pounds after Aug. 22.

There is talk now of concentrating sugar refinery output in a few refineries and shutting down or converting the others for the duration. So far only the stove and the bicycle industries have so been concentrated.

Seriousness of the meat price squeeze on the meat packers was indicated last week by omission of the [illegible] dividend on Armour of Illinois.

Brotherhoods and ODT To Work Out Problems

WASHINGTON (AP)—The railroad Brotherhoods have appointed a five-man committee to co-operate with the Office of Defense Transportation in handling many wartime railway problems, the ODT announced.

The committee, headed by David B. Robertson, President of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, will help recruit new labor. The committee said that it would be necessary for the railroads to relax age limits and physical requirements so that additional personnel for yard and train services could be obtained from men 45 to 55 years old.

New Hearing on U. G. I.

PHILADELPHIA (AP)—The Securities and Exchange Commission set Sept. 29 for reconvening a hearing to determine whether the United Gas Improvement Company may retain its interest in Public Service Corporation of New Jersey under the Holding Company Act. The Third Circuit Court of Appeals last month upheld the SEC in its contention that Public Service was a subsidiary of the U. G. I. and its parent, United Corporation.

Senate Group Flatly Rejects Spendings Tax

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8 (AP)—The Senate Finance Committee overwhelmingly rejected today a Treasury proposal to raise $6,500,000,000 additional revenue by superimposing a spendings tax on present and anticipated revenues and broadening the base of the regular income tax.

Senator Harry Byrd (D) of Va. said the group voted 12 to 0 in a closed session against the proposal, submitted personally last Thursday by Secretary of the Treasury Henry Morgenthau.

As outlined to the committee at that time, the program called for a 10 per cent levy on all of the money spent by single persons who earned more than $500 a year and married persons with more than $1,000 income. Married couples would be given an additional $250 credit for each dependent.

Enforced Savings

This 10 per cent, which was to be in the form of enforced savings, was calculated to yield $4,500,000,000 yearly, all of which would be paid back to taxpayers after the war.

In addition, the Treasury proposed a graduated tax ranging from 10 to 75 per cent on "luxury" spending above specified exemptions, the amount thus collected yearly to be retained as direct tax.

This latter tax, combined with a reduction in income tax exemptions, was calculated to yield about $2,000,000,000 in direct new taxes yearly.

Senator Byrd said the entire program was rejected, including the Treasury-proposed reductions in regular income tax exemptions.

The Senate Finance Committee pointed toward a showdown today on taxes affecting individuals, with chairman Walter George (D-Ga.) indicating that a majority might vote for a retail sales levy.

Senator George told reporters the committee was determined to make final decisions at once on the schedules applied to individuals so that it could wind up work on the new revenue bill this week and get the revised House measure before the Senate on Sept. 21.

Committee members generally were agreed, he said, that the measure's yield ought to be increased by $2,000,000,000 or $3,000,000,000 above the $6,271,000,000 in new taxes voted by the House. Since the committee already has cut $1,000,000,000 from the House figure by revising corporations taxes, Senator George said it was apparent that some new form of tax would have to be devised.

Three Proposals

Before the committee there appeared to be these three proposals:

A Treasury program to obtain an additional $2,000,000,000 in direst taxes and $4,500,000,000 in compulsory savings for postwar rebate by levies on individual spendings and broadening of the present income tax base by lowering exemptions. This proposal has found little favor among members.

A motion by Senator Guffey (D-Pa.) for a 5 per cent retail sales tax, without exemptions, to raise $2,300,000,000 additional yearly. Other Senators are sponsoring a variety of sales tax proposals, some with food exemptions, and some with higher rates. Senator Guffey also has suggested a direct pay roll tax of 5 per cent to raise $3,060,000,000.

A proposal by Senator George for a 5 per cent tax, collected at the source, on all individual earnings above $12 a week, or $624 a year. Single persons would be repaid after the war 25 per cent of the amount taken from them and married persons 40 per cent. This would be calculated to raise $2,400,000,000 in direct taxes and $1,100,000,000 in refundable receipts.

All of these proposals would be superimposed on the taxes collected under the present law and those provided in the new revenue bill. Senator George said, however, that a reduction of 1 per cent in the House-approved surtax rate on individuals in the low income brackets would be considered if any of these proposals was adopted.

N. J. Utility Dividend

NEWARK, N. J. (AP)—The Public Service Corporation of New Jersey, one of the largest utilities concerns in the nation, has declared a quarterly dividend of 20 cents a share on its common stock.

WHEN AND WHERE TO DEPOSIT YOUR SAVINGS

In the Mutual Savings Banks of Massachusetts

Operated under strict Massachusetts Banking Laws. There are no stockholders. All dividends go to depositors. Interest begins on dates listed.

BANK BY MAIL

BOSTON, MASS.

Boston Penny Savings Bank	Sept.	10
Union Savings Bank	Sept.	10
Warren Institution for Savings	Sept.	10
East Boston Savings Bank	Sept.	15
Eliot Savings Bank	Sept.	15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	Sept.	15
Wildey Savings Bank	Sept.	15
Charlestown Five Cents Sav. Bank	Sept.	16
Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	Oct.	1
Franklin Savings Bank	Oct.	1
Massachusetts Savings Bank	Oct.	1

Other Massachusetts Savings Banks

Brookline Savings Bank	Sept.	10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	Sept.	10
East Cambridge Savings Bank	Sept.	15
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	Sept.	21
Somerville Savings Bank	Oct.	1

Complete List of Odd Lot and Inactive Issues on the New York Stock Exchange Is Published Every Thursday.

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.)	400,000
Previous day's sales	145,270
1942 volume to date	68,844,087
1941 volume to date	94,509,995

Stock Market Is Generally Higher Today

NEW YORK, Sept. 8 (AP)—The stock market resumed business on the bullish side today after the lengthy recess in which disturbing situations failed to develop either at home or abroad.

Leaders were a bit hesitant at the start but an advance soon got under way when it was realized sellers were exceptionally timid. Gains ranged from fractions to around 2 points at the best. These were reduced in many instances, however, in the final hour.

Lively dealings in low-priced issues, in addition to two "special" offerings, put the day's turnover to about 400,000 shares, largest in three weeks.

Wall Street generally viewed as constructive the Presidential anti-inflation message and optimism was spurred by the speeches of Roosevelt and Churchill implying that the United Nations were preparing to carry the war to the Axis on a big scale. Market sentiment also was bolstered by battle reports from Egypt and Russia.

There was an assortment of new highs for the year or longer, including Western Union, Erie common and certificates, Chicago & Eastern Ill. "A," Twin City Rapid Tarnsit preferred, Goodyear, and Goodrich.

Advances of fractions to around a point in a fair sized group of low-priced rails gave the bond market a generally higher appearance today.

A few utilities, including Laclede Gas 5s, joined the advancing section in the final hour.

Missouri Pacific general 4s were especially active on the upside along with various bonds of the Rock Island system and those of Missouri-Kansas-Texas railroad.

Others moving a shade higher included American Telephone 3s and 3½s, Boston & Maine 5s, Cleveland Union Terminal 4½s, Great Northern 3¾s, Philadelphia & Reading Coal & Iron 5s and St. Louis-San Francisco 4½s and 5s.

Faltering now and then were, among others, Standard Oil of California 2¾s, Southern Pacific 3¾s, Warner Bros. 6s, Western Maryland 4s and New Haven 4½s.

U. S. Governments were mostly inactive on the stock exchange and light dealings over the counter resulted in only negligible changes either way.

Argentine 4s and several Brazilian loans were among foreign dollar issues improving modestly.

U. S. Detinning Facilities to Be Expanded by WPB

WASHINGTON (AP)—Expansion of the nation's detinning facilities, to help relieve the critical shortage of tin and steel scrap, was announced by the War Production Board.

Estimating present maximum capacity at 3,000 tons of pure tin and 297,000 tons of scrap steel a year, the WPB said this would be increased to 5,000 tons of tin and 495,000 tons of steel by mid-1943.

The WPB added, however, that its quantity of critical metals "will be recovered only when the nation's housewives furnish properly prepared used tin cans, and only when local collection agencies segregate and deliver the cans to detinners."

In addition to adding shredding and cleaning units to present plans, WPB said, four new detinning plants, complete with shredding and cleaning units, are to be built by the Defense Plant Corporation in New York, Buffalo, Chicago and Birmingham.

Shredding plants also will be established in 17 cities to reduce the cans to compact condition for easy shipping. The location of eight of these plants has been tentatively determined as follows:

Philadelphia, Cincinnati, Toledo, Providence, Cleveland, Detroit and Boston (two plants). The remaining nine plants will be located later.

Grain Prices Rise In Chicago Market

CHICAGO, Sept. 8 (AP)—Grain prices responded to the possibility of a "floor" under farm products, as mentioned by the President in his Labor Day message to Congress, with substantial gains today.

Aggressive buying pushed prices higher in all pits, with the exception of soybeans, and at one time wheat was up more than 2 cents from the previous session's close and at a new high for about the past two months.

The bulge brought out some selling, however, and extreme gains were shaved although the market maintained a firm undertone. Trading was active on the advance, but quieted later in the day.

Soybeans failed to follow grains. Weakness in beans presumably reflected the imminence of the Government's taking over the handling of the coming crop.

Sears, Roebuck Sales Drop 26 Per Cent

CHICAGO (AP) — Sears, Roebuck & Co., reported August sales of $84,706,486, a decrease of $23,009,107, or 26.2 per cent, under the August, 1941, sales of $87,715,593.

For the seven months period the sales were $477,790,493, a decrease of $38,292,730, or 7.4 per cent, from the $516,083,223 in the corresponding period.

1942 High	1942 Low	Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
49⅞	37	Abbott L .60b	4	45¾	45¼	45¼	Sep 3
48¾	39¼	Rome Sti (3)	2	39¼	39¼	39¼	Sep 4
7½	5½	Adams E .15e	8	6⅝	6½	6½	— ⅛
23⅛	18¾	Adams-Mil (1)	2	23¾	23½	23½	+ ⅜
13⅜	10	Addressog ⅝a	9	13¾	13⅜	13⅜	+ ⅛
38¼	29½	Air Reduct 1a	2	32½	32¼	32½	+ ½
2⅜	1¾	Alaska Juneau	2	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+ ⅛
⅜	⅛	Allegany Co	1	¼	¼	¼	
5⅞	3½	Allegh pf 5a	2	4⅝	4½	4⅝	+ ⅛
6	3½	All'gpf$3Ow	16	4⅝	4½	4⅝	+ ⅜
17	9½	Alleg pr pf	1	11	11	11	Sep 2
22¾	16	Alleg L $1.20a	2	17½	17½	17½	
5½	3¼	Allen Ind (1g)	2	4½	4½	4½	
149	118½	Al Ch&Dye 6a	4	132¾	132½	132½	
12⅛	10	Allied Kid (1)	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	A'g 31
14¼	11⅞	Allied Mi ⅛a	2	13¾	13¾	13¾	+ ¼
6½	4	Allied St .45e	5	5⅞	5⅝	5⅞	+ ⅛
81	64	Allied St pf 5	1	68	68	68	Sep 4
23¾	22	Allis-C M ⅛a	128	23½	23½	23½	
18¾	14¾	Alpha P C ⅔e	1	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	
1½	1	Amal Leather	6	1	1	1	A'g 19
18⅞	12¾	Amal L pf ⅛b	1	13½	13½	13½	Jul 29
60⅝	43	Amerada Pet 2	1	60⅜	60⅜	60⅜	
23½	18¼	Am A Ch 1.20	4	21½	21½	21½	
48¼	25½	Am Air l ⅓g	1	38	37½	38	+ ⅜
7⅜	5⅞	Am B N (.40e)	1	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	— ⅛
5¼	3⅝	Am Bosch ¼a	1	4⅝	4⅜	4⅜	— ⅛
33	23	Am Br Sh .60a	1	26	26	26	Sep 1
2	1¼	Am Cable & R	25	2	1⅞	2	
70½	56⅝	Am Can 2¾e	5	67½	67	67½	+ ½
167	159	Am Can pf (7)	2	167	166	167	Sep 3
33	20	AmCar&Fdy	7	25⅛	24¾	25⅛	+ ⅜
73¾	55½	Am C F pf 3½e	1	62	62	62	— ½
20½	16	Am Ch&Cl½e	1	17¾	17¾	17¾	+ ⅛
110	105	Am Ch&C pf 5	1	107	107	107	Jul 27
95	69	Am Chicle(4a)	1	89¾	89¾	89¾	A'g 27
57⅜	37⅞	Am Colortype	1	57⅛	57⅛	57⅛	A'g 28
22¼	14¼	Am C Sug (2e)	3	16½	16½	16½	
10⅝	8⅞	Am Distill	1	10¼	10¼	10¼	Sep 5
2	⅛	Am Ecaus Tbl	1	¾	¾	¾	Sep 3
6	3¼	Am Euro ½ae	1	4	4	4	A'g 13
23	16¼	Am Expt 1½e	2	18⅝	18½	18⅝	Sep 3
¾	⅛	Am & For Pow	8	¾	¾	¾	
32¾	16¼	Am FP6pf .90k	2	32½	32¼	32½	— ¼
37	18⅞	AFP$7pf1.05k	5	36¼	36	36¼	— ¾
3½	1½	Am & F P 2pf	49	4	3⅝	3⅞	+ ⅜
32	25½	Am-H SS 1½e	1	29¾	29¾	29¾	+ ¾
3½	2⅛	Am Hide&Lea	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
36	33½	Am HL pf (3)	1	35⅛	35⅛	35⅛	A'g 26
50	36⅞	Am Home 2.40	1	50	50	50	Sep 3
2	1⅛	Am Ice	1	1¾	1¾	1¾	Sep 3
33¼	25	Am Ice pf	2	33¼	33¼	33¼	Sep 5
⅛	2¾	Am Internat'l	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	Sep 4
7	5	Am Invest .55e	1	5	5	5	Sep 3
10¼	6¼	Am Locomotive	3	7⅜	7¼	7⅜	+ ⅛
89½	65	Am Log pf 3½k	1	77½	77½	77½	Sep 4
12	9½	Am M&F .60e	2	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	Sep 4
5¾	4	Am M & Met	8	5¾	5¾	5¾	
23¾	16	Am Metal (1)	1	18¾	18¾	18¾	+ ¼
1⅜	½	Am Pow & Lt	11	1	½	½	
26¼	15⅛	APL$6p33⅓k	6	17⅝	17¼	17¼	— ⅞
22	12½	APL$5p2.81k	4	16½	15¾	15¾	— ¾
4⅞	3¾	Am R&S .15e	39	4½	4⅜	4½	+ ⅛
12	9½	Am R M .70e	4	9¾	9⅝	9¾	+ ⅛
7½	4¾	Am Sal R ¼ae	3	7½	7½	7½	
10	6¾	Am Seat ½e	5	10¼	10¼	10¼	+ ¼
40	35½	Am Smelt (2)	3	38¾	38½	38½	+ ¼
147	132½	Am S&R pf 7	10	145	144	145	+2
35	29	Am Snuff2.20e	1	33	33	33	Sep 4
20⅞	16⅜	Am Stl F 1½	3	18¼	18⅛	18⅛	— ¼
12	9⅜	Am Stores ¾ae	1	10½	10½	10½	Sep 2
11	7½	Am Stove .90e	3	10	10	10	
21¼	15	Am Sugar (2e)	3	16¾	16¾	16¾	Sep 4
97⅛	78¾	Am Sug pf 7	1	87	87	87	+ ¾
23	17¼	Am Sm Tob 1a	6	21¼	21¼	21¼	A'g 26
134¾	101¼	Am Tel&Tel 9	24	121⅞	120¾	121⅛	+1⅛
49¾	33½	Am Tob (3)	5	40⅝	40⅜	40⅝	+ ½
50¾	34⅞	Am Tob B (3)	4	42½	42¼	42¼	— ¼
143⅜	120	Am Tob pf (6)	1	131	131	131	
5	3¼	Am Type Fdrs	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	Sep 4
28½	22	Am Visc 1¾e	11	27½	27	27¼	
116½	108¼	Am Visc pf(5)	4	114¾	114	114¾	Sep 2
3¼	1⅞	Am Water Wks	8	2⅛	2	2⅛	
70¼	39	Am WW 1pf 6	1	44	44	44	Sep 4
5⅝	3¾	Am Woolen	2	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
76⅜	52	Am Wool pf 4k	1	58	58	58	+1¼
5⅞	3½	Am Zinc L&S	1	3¾	3⅝	3¾	Sep 5
50	38⅝	Am Z pr pf3¾k	1	42½	42½	42½	A'g 25
28⅝	22⅝	Anacon (1¼e)	16	26	25¾	25¾	— ⅜
17	12⅝	Anchor H .30e	4	15¼	15	15	Sep 4
10	7⅜	Andes Cop ⅓e	4	9	9	9	Jul 23
1⅞	1	A P W Paper	1	1¼	1¼	1¼	A'g 29
35	27⅜	Arch-D-M1½e	2	33	33	33	— ½
111⅝	103⅝	Arm Del pf	1	108⅜	108⅝	108⅝	+ ⅛
4⅛	2⅝	Armour Ill	6	2¾	2⅝	2¾	+ ⅛
67½	45¾	Arm pr pf4½k	4	48	46⅛	46⅛	—1⅝
66	50	Arm Ill pf	1	50	50	50	A'g 1
29	21	Armstrong ¾e	7	26½	26⅜	26⅜	+ ⅛
7¼	5⅞	Arnold C ⅝ae	1	6½	6½	6½	Sep 3
4¼	1⅝	Artloom .15e	1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	A'g 31
6¾	4¼	Assd Dry Gds	1	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	
77½	61½	Assd DG1pf 6	1	69¼	69¼	69¼	A'g 11
63	53	As DG 2pf 7k	1	62	62	62	+1
26½	20	Associates I 2	1	26½	26½	26½	Sep 4
45¾	27½	Atchison 3½e	24	44½	43⅜	43⅞	+ ⅜
70	60⅛	At T&SF pf 5	2	68	68	68	
29⅞	19¾	Atl Cst L 1g	9	28¾	28	28½	+ ¼
34	16½	Atl G&WI 3g	1	19¼	19¼	19¼	Sep 4
45½	33	AG&Wlpf2½e	1	41½	41½	41½	+ ¼
23½	14⅜	Atl Refin .55e	4	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	+ ¼
109¼	99¾	Atl Refin pf 4	1	101¼	101¼	101¼	
7	6⅜	Atlas Corp ½ae	2	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
50¼	46⅞	Atlas Cp pf 3	2	47⅝	47⅝	47⅝	A'g 31
70	43	Atlas Pow2¼ae	1	45¾	45¾	45¾	A'g 28
9½	6¼	Atlas T'k ¼ae	1	7¾	7¾	7¾	Sep 3
2⅜	1¼	Austin Nichols	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	Sep 3
4¼	2¾	Aviat Cp .10e	28	3⅛	3	3⅛	+ ⅛

B

14¾	9¾	Balo Loco ct	2	11½	11½	11½	Sep 5
4½	2⅝	Balt & Ohio	3	3⅛	3	3	
7½	4½	Balt & Ohio pf	2	6	5⅞	6	+ ⅛
6½	4	Bangor & Ar	1	5¼	5¼	5¼	
10¼	6⅝	Barber Asphalt	12	10½	10⅛	10½	+ ⅜
6	4½	Barker Br (1g)	1	4½	4½	4½	A'g 31
11⅛	8⅜	Barnsdall .60	3	9¾	9¾	9¾	
18⅜	12⅛	Bath Ir Wk 1e	6	12⅞	12¾	12¾	— ⅜
21¼	15½	Bayuk C 1½e	2	19½	19½	19½	Sep 4
25⅜	20	Beat Cream 1a	1	25¼	25¼	25¼	
104⅛	103	Beat pf ww (5)	1	103	103	103	Apr 25
106	102⅜	Beat Cr pf (5)	1	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛	Apr 15
110¾	64	Beech-Nut 4a	1	83	83	83	A'g 25
8¼	6⅜	Beld-Hem .80	1	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	Sep 4
16½	9¾	Bell Airc (2g)	2	13	12⅞	12⅞	+ ⅛
39⅞	28¼	Bendix Avia 3e	39	34	32⅞	33⅞	+ 1¼
14	9⅞	Benf L 1.15e	1	13¾	13¾	13¾	+ ¼
53¾	46½	Ben In pt 2½a	1	53	53	53	Sep 4
24¼	17⅝	Best Co 1.60a	1	22¼	22¼	22¼	— ⅛
66⅞	49½	Beth Stl 4½e	9	54¼	53⅜	53¾	+1
121	105	Beth Stl pf 7	1	110¾	110¼	110¼	Sep 1
24	18¾	Bigelow-Sl½e	1	23¼	23¼	23¼	Sep 5
19¾	14¾	Black-Dk 1.60	1	16½	16½	16½	Sep 3
7⅜	3⅛	Blaw-Knox¼ae	8	5⅜	5¼	5¼	+ ⅛
14½	11¾	Bliss&Lau ¾ae	1	11¼	11¼	11¼	Sep 1
21½	13½	Boeing Air 1e	13	16⅜	16	16⅜	+ ⅛
32¼	25	Bohn A&B (2)	1	32¼	32¼	32¼	Sep 5
17¼	13½	Bond Str 1.60	1	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	
21⅜	18½	Borden Co .90e	2	21	20⅞	20⅞	
26	19¾	Borg-War .80e	13	26	25½	26	+ ¾
2½	1¼	Boston&Maine	1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	A'g 25
30⅝	25	Bower Roll 2e	1	28½	28½	28½	+ ½
18½	15	Brewing C ½e	1	17½	17½	17½	A'g 28
9¼	7⅜	Bridg'p B1¼e	6	8	8	8	— ⅛
19¼	15¼	Briggs Mfg(2)	9	18½	18½	18½	
29½	26	Briggs&St (3)	1	29	29	29	Sep 2
43	30	Bristol-M1½e	1	36⅛	36⅛	36⅛	A'g 28
½	⅛	Bkly & Q Trac	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	A'g 29
1¾	1	Bkly-Man Tran	2	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	A'g 26
9¼	7	Bkl U Gas ¼ae	1	8	8	8	— ⅛
35	28¼	Brown Shoe (2)	1	29	29	29	A'g 18
14	9⅞	Brunsw'k-B¾e	1	12¼	12¼	12¼	— ¼
8⅞	6¼	Bucyrus-E .30e	6	6⅝	6⅝	6½	
3⅛	2¼	Budd Mfg	3	2¼	2¼	2¼	
7½	5⅞	Budd Wh(⅓ae)	3	5⅞	5¾	5¾	— ⅛
15¾	11¼	Buffalo 1.35e	2	11⅜	11¼	11¼	Sep 2
23	16¼	Bullard Co 2	3	18	18	18	
26	19½	Bulova Watch	1	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	+ ⅛
19¼	14½	Burlin M 1.40	3	18	18	18	+ ⅜
55½	53	Burlng pf 2¾	1	55½	55½	55½	A'g 31
8⅞	6¼	Burr Add .45e	2	8⅛	8	8	+ ⅛
3½	2¼	Bush Terminal	2	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	Sep 2
6¼	4¾	Butler Bros	3	4¾	4¾	4¾	
21½	19⅜	Butler pf 1½	1	20¾	20¾	20¾	A'g 28
3⅞	2½	Butte C&Zinc	4	3	3	3	
8¾	6½	Byers (AM)	4	7½	7	7¼	+ ⅛
15½	10	Byron J'k ¾ae	1	13¾	13¼	13⅝	Sep 2

C

19¾	16½	Calif Pk 1½	5	18	18	18	
51⅛	50¾	Calif P pf 2½	1	51⅛	51⅛	51⅛	A'g 13
1¼	½	Callahan Z-Ld	3	⅝	⅝	⅝	
7½	5¾	Cal & Hecla 1	1	6½	6½	6½	Sep 5
15½	11⅞	Comb Wy ¾ae	3	15	14⅞	15	Sep 5
12½	9½	Canada Dr .60	1	11½	11½	11½	
4⅞	3⅜	Canadian Pac	8	4⅜	4¼	4¼	
37½	29⅝	Cannon Mills 2	1	31⅝	31⅝	31⅝	Sep 4
2⅝	1¾	Capital Ad A	1	2½	2½	2½	Sep 2
27⅝	22½	Carpen S 1½e	3	23⅞	23⅝	23⅝	Sep 3
3	2¼	Carrier-G .10e	2	2½	2½	2½	— ⅛
72	54⅝	Case (JI)(7g)	1	68¼	68¼	68¼	— ¾
42	30	Caterpil Tr 2	1	34¼	34¼	34¼	+ ½
21¼	15	Celanese 1e	4	20¼	20¼	20¼	
8¼	6⅛	Celotex Cp ⅛	5	6¼	6⅛	6⅛	
23⅜	16	Cent Ag 1¾ae	2	16½	16½	16½	— ⅜
2¼	1½	Cent Foundry	5	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
3⅜	1⅝	Cent RR NJ	3	3½	3	3¼	+ ½
18	11	CenVioleta 1e	2	13	13	13	
3	2	Century Rib M	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	Sep 2
32½	27	Cerro de P (4)	2	31¼	31¼	31¼	— ¼
2½	1¾	Cert-teed Prod	3	1¾	1¾	1¾	Sep 5
19	16	Chain Belt ¾ae	2	16¼	16¼	16¼	Sep 3
17	14½	Champ Pa ½ae	2	15¾	15¾	15¾	Sep 4
8¼	5½	Chester Cab	1	6½	6½	6½	A'g 28
36¾	27½	Ches & Ohio 3	27	33¾	32¾	33½	+1
98	89	Ches & O pf 4	1	95¾	95¾	95¾	A'g 24
1⅜	⅛	Chi & E Ill	48	2	1⅜	1⅜	+ ⅛

1942 High	1942 Low	Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
6½	2¾	Chi&E Ill A	122	7	6⅝	7	+ ⅛
2¾	1⅜	Chi Gr West	6	2¼	2¼	2¼	
13½	8¾	Chi GW pf ⅛k	25	13¼	13⅛	13¼	+ ⅛
6½	4½	Chi Mail ⅛g	2	6	6	6	Sep 3
17½	12	Chi Pn T 1½e	2	16	13⅞	14	+ ⅛
39¾	33	Chi PT cv pf 3	1	35½	35½	35½	Sep 4
52	45	CPT pr pf 2½	1	47½	47½	47½	A'g 25
⅛	⅛	Chi Rk Is & P	3	⅛	⅛	⅛	— ⅛
⅛	⅛	CRI & P 6pf	24	⅛	⅛	⅛	+ ⅛
¾	¼	CRI & P 7pf	17	¾	⅛	¾	+ ⅛
11¾	8¾	Chi Yel Cab 1	1	11	11	11	Sep 1
13¾	11½	Chickasha (1)	1	13¼	13¼	13¼	+ ⅛
2¼	1½	Childs Co	1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	Sep 4
63⅞	43⅞	Chrysler 2¾e	32	61¾	60	61¾	+1¾
10¾	9	City I&F 1.20	1	10¼	10⅛	10⅛	Sep 5
3	2⅞	City Stores	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	A'g 28
34½	28	Clark Eq 2¼e	1	34	33¾	34	+1
29	22	Cleve G B ½e	1	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	Sep 4
44	32¼	Climax 1.20e	4	38⅞	38⅝	38¾	— ⅛
36½	25⅜	Cluett P 1¾e	10	31¾	31	31¾	+ ½
80½	56½	Coca-Cola2¼e	1	76	75½	76	
63½	55½	Coca Cola A 3	1	59¾	59¾	59¾	A'g 15
15¼	11½	Colgate-P ½	1	14¾	14⅝	14¾	— ⅛
105½	97¼	Colg-P pf 4¼	1	101	101	101	A'g 5
15½	10⅝	Collins & A	4	14½	14½	14½	+ ⅛
18½	13½	Col Fuel 1¼e	1	14	14	14	Sep 3
13⅝	8½	Col Br A .90e	3	12¼	12¼	12¼	Sep 5
13½	8¾	Col Br B .60e	2	11⅞	11¾	11¾	Sep 4
1¾	1	Col G&E .10g	27	1½	1	1	— ⅛
54	31½	Col G&E pfA 6	1	52⅝	32¾	32¾	— ⅛
8⅞	5⅛	Columbia Pict	5	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	Sep 5
31	24	Colum Ppf2¾	1	31	31	31	A'g 21
75	51	Colum Carb 3e	3	74	73	73	Sep 4
23⅞	16½	Coml Credit 3	35	24⅛	23¾	24⅛	+ ½
101	91½	Coml C pf 4¼	1	100	100	100	Sep 4
27⅞	20¼	Coml Inv Tr 3	36	28⅜	27⅞	28¼	+ ¼
105	100¼	Com Tcvpf 4¼	1	104¼	104¼	104¼	Sep 4
9¾	7¼	Coml Solv .30e	5	9	9	9	
⅛	⅛	Com'th&South	8	⅛	⅛	⅛	— ⅛
44½	21⅛	Com & Sou pf	11	26	25	25¼	— ⅞
23¾	17⅜	Com Ed 1¼ae	5	18¾	18½	18¾	— ⅛
3¾	1⅞	Conde N .40e	9	2½	2½	2⅜	A'g 27
16½	12½	Congoleum-N 1	4	16	16	16	+ ⅛
21½	15	Consol Airc 1e	5	17⅛	16⅞	17	+ ⅜
11¾	9¾	Cons Cig 1½g	2	10¼	10¼	10¼	Sep 4
7¾	4⅛	Cons Cop .10e	7	4¾	4¾	4¾	— ⅛
14	11⅜	Cons Ed(1.60)	13	13¼	13	13¼	+ ⅛
94	78	Cons Ed pf (5)	5	85	84½	84½	— ½
⅜	⅛	Cons Film Ind	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	A'g 18
9	7	Cons F pf 2¾k	7	7¼	7¼	7¼	
2½	1½	Cons Laundries	8	2	1⅞	2	Sep 4
6⅝	4⅝	Consol Oil ⅔	58	6¾	6⅝	6¾	+ ⅛
8¼	⅝	Cons RR Cu pf	1	5¼	5¼	5¼	
1⅛	4⅜	Consol'n Coal	2	8	7⅞	8	
36	22	Consol'n-C pf	2	36	36	36	Sep 3
96¼	82	Con Pw pf 4¾	1	89½	89½	89½	— ½
13½	11⅜	Container ¾ae	1	12¼	12¼	12¼	
3¼	2¼	Cont Baking	3	2¾	2⅝	2¾	+ ¼
103½	75½	Cont Bk pf (8)	1	95¾	95¼	95¼	Sep 4
28	21¼	Cont Can 1e	6	24¼	23¾	24¼	+ ⅜
8⅛	6¼	Cont D P ⅜e	3	6½	6¼	6½	A'g 31
42	30¾	Cont Ins 1.60a	3	37¾	37¼	37¾	+ ¼
4	2¼	Cont Mot .40e	18	3¾	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
24	17	Cont O Del (1)	6	22⅞	22⅝	22⅝	— ⅜
19⅞	15½	Cont Steel ⅜e	6	17¼	17	17	A'g 24
12½	8⅝	Cop'weld S .80	1	9½	9½	9½	— ⅛
51¾	45	Cop'w pf 2½	1	49½	49½	49½	Jul 29
55¾	42¼	Corn Prods (3)	2	50⅞	50⅝	50⅞	+ ⅞
2⅜	2½	Coty Inc .15e	1	2¾	2¾	2	Sep 5
⅛	⅛	Coty Internat'l	1	⅜	⅜	⅜	A'g 29
14	10⅜	Crane Co (1g)	3	12	12	12	+ ¼
16	12½	Cr of Wh 1.60	2	15½	15½	15½	
8	5¾	Crosley (.30g)	3	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	A'g 21
19½	14¼	Crown C&S¼ae	2	17¼	17¼	17¼	Sep 5
41	30	Crown Cpf 2¼	1	35½	35½	35½	A'g 31
11⅞	10	Crown Zel (1)	3	11	11	11	
36	23¾	Crucible Stl 1g	26	28½	26¾	28½	+1¼
79¼	63	Crucible pf (5)	3	68	67¼	68	+1
9	5	Cub-Am S ¾ae	15	7⅜	7¼	7

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal, Foreign and Domestic Bond Quotations—Curb Market

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Chemists See Unprecedented Postwar Gains

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BUFFALO, N. Y., Sept. 8— Under the pressure of war needs, chemical research laboratories throughout America are turning out new materials so rapidly that scientific progress is 50 years ahead of the prewar era, according to Dr. Charles M. A. Stine, vice-president of E. I. du Pont de Nemours and Company, Inc.

When the war is won, the United States will have at its command 10 to 100 times what it had before in new materials, Dr. Stine declared at the opening general session of the American Chemical Society at the Statler Hotel here last night, when he enumerated many of the wartime developments of science.

"The inconceivables of only two years ago are today's realities," he told the society. "The war is compressing into the space of months developments which might have taken us half a century to realize if necessity had not forced the pace.

Sees Unprecedented Progress

"These pressures are unprecedented. The developments are unprecedented. Give us a victorious peace and the freedom of enterprise it should guarantee, and our progress will be unprecedented. Let our swords be mighty, and indeed, will be our plowshares."

Since motorcar production ceased, the new models that are gathering dust in dealers' storerooms—have aged technically at least two decades, Dr. Stine held.

"We are now in the 1960s of motorcars, as measured by the old pace of development," he added.

Petroleum chemists have created such better fuels for airplanes that they now see all existing motors as out of date, Dr. Stine said.

He saw automobiles after the war having sealed cooling systems now used in aviation, their structural weight half what it now is, power increase and fuels yielding 50 miles to the gallon.

Aluminum production will be seven times greater by the end of next year than it was in 1939 after 50 years of development and will furnish in one year enough metal to build three times the number of passenger cars now operating on all American railroads, Dr. Stine predicted.

Trends of agriculture may be changed by the amount of fertilizer chemicals that new high-pressure synthesis of ammonia will supply, he said.

High Pressure Synthesis

"And these are but one group of a hundred or more products stemming from this high-pressure synthesis, which utilizes air, coal and water as its building blocks," he continued. "We will have glass that is unbreakable and glass that will float, wood that won't burn and laminations of plastics and wood that will compete with structural metals.

"Hosiery derived from air, water and coal, a wonder of prewar days, is but the forerunner of many innovations from the same source, ranging from shoes that contain no leather and window screens that contain no wire to machinery bearings that contain no metal."

Dr. Stine asserted that magnesium, until a few years ago a structural curiosity, was today taken largely from sea water by a chemical process and used in great quantities in the manufacture of fighting airplanes. In the postwar era the nation's capacity for the production of magnesium will be more than double the aluminum output in 1939, he predicted.

"The nation will emerge from this war with capacities for making plastics, synthetic fibers, nitrates, hydrocarbons, high octane gasolines and literally scores of chemical and other raw materials on a scale that only two years ago was beyond our comprehension," he held.

While more than a century was needed to increase crude rubber production of the world to a million tons a year, the United States alone is now undertaking to accomplish almost as mighty a feat in less than two years by the manufacture of chemical rubbers from petroleum, alcohol, coal and limestone, Dr. Stine stressed.

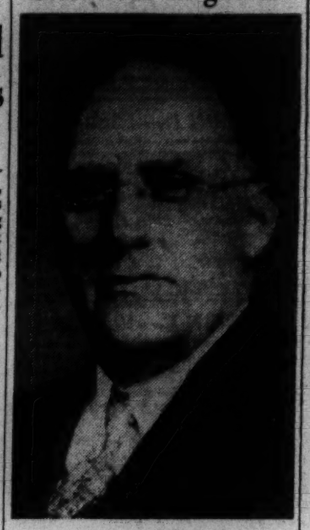
Similarly, the aviation industry is establishing facilities for the manufacture in one year of almost double the number of airplanes it produced during the 37 years of its history up to the time of the start of the defense program, he said.

Produce to Build

"Today we produce to destroy, but tomorrow, we will produce to build," he continued, "And we will continue to invent and thus to multiply our possessions. We will have at our command 10, 50, 100 times what we had before, chiefly of new materials.

"That prospect is as certain as tomorrow's dawn. We need only to make the victory definite. Then the choice will be ours, either boldly to harness the stream of

Chemical Engineer



Dr. Arthur W. Hixson

Professor of chemical engineering at Columbia University. A new method of extracting vanadium, carried out under the direction of Dr. Hixson, is seen assuring the United States of an adequate supply of this strategic metal used to toughen armor plate and war-production tools, according to a report by the American Chemical Society in session at Buffalo, N. Y.

Current Business Statistics

Sept. 8, 1942

	Latest Week	Previous Week	Year Ago
Business Activity:			
The Christian Science Monitor index, computed normal = 100	A'g 29	‖133.4	134.1	121.3
Production:			
Bituminous coal, thous. short tons*	A'g 29	1877	x1821	1870
Crude petroleum, thous. bbls.*	A'g 29	3964	3972	4005
Electric power, mil. kwh	A'g 29	3640	3674	3261
Steel, p. c. of capacity†	Sep 12	96.4	97.6	96.9
Distribution:				
Carloadings, total, thous. cars	A'g 29	899	869	913
Department stores sales, 1935-39 = 100‡	A'g 29	132	115	152
Finance:				
Bank clearings, N. Y., bil. dol.	Sep 2	3667	3189	**3044
Bank clearings, 22 cities out. N. Y., bill. dol.	Sep 2	3177	2043	2495
Federal reserve banks:				
Fed. res. bank credit, total, mil. dol.	Sep 2	3542	3525	2241
Mem. bank excess reserves, est., mil. dol.	Sep 2	2260	2340	4857
Federal reserve reporting mbr. banks:				
Commercial loans, mil. dol.	A'g 26	6343	6390	6183
Demand deposits, adj., mil. dol.	A'g 26	27168	26718	24453
Investments, mil. dol.	A'g 26	24026	23883	18410
Interest rates:				
Bankers' acceptances (90-day), p. c.	Sep 4	½@⅝	½@⅝	½@⅝
Call loan renewals, p. c.	Sep 4	1	1	1
Commercial paper, prime (4-6 mos.), p. c.	Sep 4	½@¾	½@¾	½@¾
Discount rate, N. Y., p. c.	Sep 4	1	1	1
Time loans (90-day), p. c.	Sep 4	1¼	1¼	1¼
Currency in circulation, mil. dol.	Sep 2	13250	13057	10034
Exchange rates: pound sterling, dol.‖	Sep 4	4.03¾	4.03¾	4.03½
Failures, commercial, number	A'g 27	141	147	200
Gold stock, mil. dol.	Sep 2	22756	22747	22722
Security markets:				
Bond averages, 20 rails, dol.‖	Sep 5	63.5	63.2	63.1
Bond yield, U. S. Govt., p. c. per an.‖	A'g 29	*2.02	*2.02	1.92
Stock averages, dol.‖	Sep 5	36.9	36.8	43.4
Stock sales, N. Y. S. E., thous. shares	Sep 5	1546	1788	2340
Prices, ‡Wholesale:				
U. S. Dep't of Labor indexes:				
Combined (approx. 900 com.), 1926 = 100	A'g 29	‖98.9	‖99.9	90.6
Farm products, 1926 = 100	A'g 29	106.0	106.4	88.6
Foods, 1926 = 100	A'g 29	100.7	100.8	88.2
28 basic commodities, Aug., 1939 = 100	Sep 4	167.5	166.9	154.2
Controlled (20 com.), Aug., 1939 = 100	Sep 4	161.2	161.4	153.5
Uncontrolled (8 com.), Aug., 1939 = 100	Sep 4	183.5	181.1	138.3
Copper, elec., ingot, N. Y., ¢ per lb.**	Sep 4	.119	.119	.119
Cotton, middling, ¢ ntapie, ¢ per lb.††	Sep 4	.187	.188	.172
Hides, cow, lt. nat. pack, Chi., ¢ p. lb**	Sep 4	.155	.155	.150
Steel scrap, hvy., melt., Chi., $ per ton**	Sep 4	18.750	18.750	18.750
Sugar, raw, 96° duty pd., N. Y., ¢ p. lb**	Sep 4	.037	.037	.026
Wheat, No. 2 H'd Win., Kan. C., $ p. bu.	Sep 4	1.165	1.118	1.145
Wool, top, spot, N. Y., $ per lb.**	Sep 4	‡11.203	‡11.215	‡11.215

*Daily average †Data for 1942 based on est. capacity as of Dec. 31, 1941. ‡Federal Reserve Board index. ‖Free rate. ¶Compiled by Associated Press. †Average of yields on all outstanding partially tax-exempt U. S. Government bonds due or callable in over 12 years. **Price ceilings. ††Average of 10 spot markets. ‡‡Nominal. §§Preliminary. xRevised. **Five-day week.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
1 2¾s 63-58	100.13	100.13	100.13
5 2½s 72-67	101.7	101.7	101.7

New York City Bond

53 3s 80	102⅜	102¼	102¼

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
13 Alleghany 5s 44 Mod	89½	89½	89½
33 Am & For P 5s 2030	69	68½	69
4 AmIGChem 5½s 49	103½	103½	103½
2 Am Int 5½s 49	99¼	99¼	99¼
13 Am T & T 3½s 66	107⅞	107⅞	107⅞
15 Am T & T 3½s 61	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛
31 Am T & T 3s 56	107	106⅝	106⅝
4 Am Tobacco 3s 62	101	100⅞	101
10 Ann Arbor 4s 95	63½	63½	63½
14 Arm Del 4s 57	105¼	105¼	105¼
5 At&SF 4s 48 95 st	92½	92½	92½
4 AT&SF 4½s C-A 62	111½	111½	111½
3 Atl & Birm 4s 33	28½	28½	28½
14 A C Line 1st 4s 52	81½	81¼	81½
4 A C Line cll 4s 52	69¾	69¾	69¾
8 A C Line24½s 64	63¾	63¼	63¼
9 A C Line 4s 45	101⅞	101¾	101⅞
5 Atl Refin 3s 53	104¼	104¼	104¼
15 B&O 1st mtg 4s st	59⅞	59½	59⅞
8 B&O 95 st A	30½	29	29½
6 B&O 95 st C	33¾	33½	33¾
44 B&O 2000 st D	33¾	33½	33¾
40 B&O 96 st F	29¼	28¾	29¼
24 B&O cv 60 st	24¼	24	24¼
7 B&O 4s 48	59	59	59
1 B&OPLE&WV 4s 51st	48½	48½	48½
11 B&O S W 50 sb	40½	40½	40½
29 B&O T C 4s 50	46⅝	46½	46⅝
8 Bell TPa 5s48 B	105¼	105	105¼
9 Beth Stl 3¼s 59	102¼	102¼	102¼
1 Beth Stl 3¼s 65	101½	101½	101½
1 Boston&Me 5s 55	89	89	89
32 Boston&Me 4½s 70	37½	37	37½
7 Bkly Un Gas 5s 45	103	103	103
3 Buf R&P 57 st	38½	38	38
4 Bur C R&No 5s 34	7¼	7¼	7¼
5 Bur C R&NO 5s 34ct	6½	6½	6½
3 Bush Term 4s 52	81¼	81¼	81¼
6 Bush T Bldg 5s 60	77¾	77	77
5 Can Sou 5s 62	80	79¾	79¾
1 Can Nat Ry 4½s 51	107	107	107
1 Can Nat Ry 4½s 56	106½	106½	106½
3 Can Nor 6½s 46	111¾	111¼	111¼
1 Can Pac 5s 54	95	95	95
25 Can Pac 4s perp	71¾	71¾	71¾
10 Celanese 3½s 62	100¼	100¼	100¼
10 Cen of Ga 5½s 59	6	6	6
10 Cen of Ga cn 5s 45	18⅞	18⅝	18⅞
46 Chi & E Ill inc 97	31¼	29¾	31¼
1 Cen New Eng 4s 61	68⅝	68⅝	68⅜
7 Cen Pac 5s 60	56⅛	56	56⅛
5 Cen Pac 5s 60 reg	55½	55½	55½
20 Cen Pac 1st 4s 49	77⅝	77½	77⅝
35 Cen R R N J 5s 87	20¾	20½	20⅝
24 Cen RR NJ 5s 87 Reg	18¾	18	18½
27 Cenu R R N J 4s 87	19⅝	18¾	19⅜
1 C&O 4½s 92	129½	129½	129½
1 C&O 3½s 96 D	103	103	103
60 Chi & Alton 3s 49	21⅝	21½	21⅝
10 CB&Q rfg 5s 71 A	75½	75¼	75½
7 CB&Q 4½s 77	67⅛	67¼	67¼
20 CB&Q gen 4s 58	77¾	77⅜	77¾
1 CB&Q 4s Ill 49	94¾	94¾	94¾
1 CB&Q 3½s Ill 49	91	91	91
46 Chi & E Ill inc 97	31½	29¾	31½
13 ChGtW inc 4½s 2038	38	37¾	38
1 ChiGtWest 4s 88	66¼	66¼	66¼
10 Chi I & LSs 66	8¾	8 ¾	8¾
97 CMSP & Pac 5s 75	15¾	15½	15¾
186 CMSP&P a-j 5s 2000	3¾	3⅜	3⅝
8 CM&SP 4¾s 89 P	44½	43¾	44½
11 CM&SP 4½s 89 C	44	44	44
14 CM&SP 4½s 89 E	44½	44	44½
81 CM&SP gen s 89	43½	43	43½
30 ChiNW 1¢5½s 36	40	40	40
6 ChiNW rfg 5s 2037	22	22	22
7 ChiNW gm 5s 87	34½	34	34
161 ChiNW cv 4¾s 49	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
4 ChiNW 4½s 2037C	21¾	21¾	21¾
10 Chi & NW 4s 87	33	33	33
8 Chi & NW 3½s 87	31¾	31¼	31¾
1 Chi Ry 5s 27	54	54	54
105 CRI & P 4½s 52A	17	16¾	17
7 CRI & P cv 4½s 60	3½	3⅜	3½
71 CRI & P 4s 88	28½	27½	28
218 CRI & P rfg 4s 34	15½	15⅜	15½
17 CRI & P 4s 88 reg	26	24½	26
1 Ch&W Ind 4 s 62	90	90	99
7 Ch&W Ind 4s 52	96	95¾	95¾
3 Childs Co 5s 43	46	45⅞	46
2 CCC&StL 4½s 77	48¼	48	48¼
3 CCC&StL gen 4s 93	70	70	70
1 Clev Elec Ill 3s 70	106⅞	106⅞	106⅞
2 Clev UnTerm 5½s 72	77	77	77
5 Clev Un Term 5s 73	65	65	65
8 ClevUn Term 4½s77C	60½	60	60½
31 Col & So 4½s 80	25½	24¼	26½
66 Columbia G 5s 52 May	91¼	91	91
4 Columbia G 5s 1961	86¼	86	86
35 ComlMack inc 69ww	32½	31¾	32¼
4 Con Edis 3½s 58	107½	107⅜	107⅜
2 Con Oil cv 3½s 51	104	104	104
12 Consum Pow 3½s 65	108⅜	108⅜	108⅜
2 Cuba No Ry 5½s 42	31	31	31
6 CubaNoRy5½s42rct	28¾	28¼	28¾
2 Cuba RR 6s 46	33½	33½	33½
6 Del&Hudrfg 4c 43	56½	56⅛	56⅛
2 Del P&L 4½s 71	107¾	107¾	107¾
1 Del P&L 4¼s 69	104½	104½	104½
15 D & RG 4½s 36	19¾	19¾	19¾
37 D & RG 4s 36	19⅞	19¾	19¾
10 D & RGW 5s 55 asd	2	2	2
38 D & RGWest 5s 78	17¾	17½	17⅝
6 Duquesne Lt 3½s 65	110¼	109⅞	109⅞
1 E Ten V&G cn 5s 56	102	102	102
1 El Paso&SW 5s 65	87	87	87
91 Er e 4½s 2015	51	50¾	50⅞
1 Erie 4s 95	91¼	91	91
2 Firestone T&R 3s 61	98¼	98⅛	98¼
15 Fla E Cst 5s 74	14½	14	14½
2 Fla E Cst 4½s 59	70	70	70
1 Francis Sug 5s 56	79	79	79
10 Gen Stl Cast 5½s 49	97	97	97
10 Goodrich 4¼s 56	104¾	104¾	104¾
1 Gt Nor 1st 4⅜s '61	108½	108½	108½
2 Gt Nor 4s '46 G	96¼	96¼	96¼
15 Gt Nor 4s '46 H	95¼	95¼	95¼
12 Gt Nor 3¾s '67	73¾	73½	73¾
5 G Bay & W deb B	8¾	8¾	8¾
2 Gulf M & Oh inc 2015	53¼	53¼	53¼
10 Harlem Riv&P 4s '54	83¾	83⅜	83¾
1 Housatonic 5s '37	89	89	89
1 Hudson Coal 5s '62 A	42¾	42¾	42¾
18 Hud & Man rfg 5s '57	46	45¾	45¾
21 Hud&Man inc 5s '57	19½	19¾	19⅜
7 Ill Cen 3½s '52	43½	43⅜	43⅜
3 Ill Cen 4s '52	48⅝	48½	48⅝
7 Ill Cen 4s '53	45⅜	45⅛	45⅛
1 Ill Cen 4s '53 reg	44½	44½	44½
13 Ill Cen rfg 4s '55	45¼	44⅝	45¼
40 Ill Cen 4¾s '66	45⅛	45⅛	45¼
1 Ill Cen 5s '55	54½	54½	54½
21 Ill Cen Louis 3½s53 reg	53	52½	52½
13 IC&CSL&NO 5s '63 A	49¾	49¾	49¾
6 IC&CSL&NO 4½s '63	45	44¾	45
67 Int Gt Nor 1 6s 52	3	2¾	3
151 Int Gt Nor 1st 6s 52	25	24½	25
17 Int Gt Nor 5s 56 B	24	23¾	24
39 Int Gt Nor 5s 56C	24	23¾	24
4 Int Hydro El cv 6s 44	36¾	36¾	36¾
2 Int Paper 5s 55	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞
4 Int Rys C A 6½s 47	91	91	91
24 Int T&T 4½s 52	57¾	57½	57½
34 Int T&T 5s 55	59⅛	59⅛	59⅛
61 KCFtS&M 4s 36	55	54¼	55
2 KCFtS&M 4s 36 ct	53¼	53¼	53¼
1 K C Term 4s 60	109½	108½	109½
5 Koppers Co 3½s 61	106	106	106
21 Lac Gas 5½s 53	88	87½	88
15 Lac Gas 5½s 60D	88	87½	88
6 Leh Val H'Term 5s 54	44¾	44¾	44¾
1 Lehigh Cal 5s 2003	33¾	33¾	33¾
15 Leh Val 4½s 2003 st	32⅜	32⅜	32½
14 Leh Val 4s 2003 ct	30¼	30	30
1 Liggett & M 5s 51	122¼	122¼	122½
1 Long Isl rfg 4s 49 st	96¼	96¼	96¼
3 Loud&N 4½s 2003	93	93	93
3 Louis & N 3¾s 2003	82¼	82	83¾
9 Lou&NSo Jt M 4s 52	89	89	89
5 Maine Cen 4s 45	82	82	82
1 Manati Sug 4s 57	49½	49½	49½
7 Met Ed 4¼s 60 reg	111¾	111¾	111¾
5 Mich Con Gas 4s 63	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝
5 Mil&...or cn 4½s 39	36⅝	36⅝	36⅝
1 Mil&Sparta&NW 4s 47	28½	28½	28⅜
3 M & StL rfg 5s 62	1	1	1
1 M & StL 4s 49	2½	2½	2½
4 M&P&SSMarie 5s38	15½	15½	15½
40 MSU&SSM cn 4s 38	14½	14⅜	14⅜
27 M-K-Tex 5s 43A	35½	35¼	35¼
21 M-K-Tex adj 5s 67	21½	21½	21½
1 M-K-T 4½s 77C	12¾	11½	12¾
4 M-K-Tex 1st 4s 90	40	39¾	39¾
15 M-K Tex 4s 62 B	29¾	29¾	29¾
255 Mo Pac cv 5½s 49	2	1¾	2
15 Mo Pac 5s 65 A	34½	34¼	34½
10 Mo Pac 5s 77 F	34¼	34¼	34¼
35 Mo Pac 5s 78 G	34¾	34¾	34¾
23 Mo Pac 5s 80 H	34¾	34½	34½
37 Mo Pac 5s 81 I	34¾	34½	34¾
403 Mo Pac gen 4s 75	5	4¾	5
1 Mo Pac 3rd ext 4s 38	93¼	93¼	93¼
1 MonongahelaRy3½s 66	102	102	102
8 Mont Pow 2¾s 66	103½	103½	103½
1 Mor&Essex 3½s 2000	37	37	37
6 NashCha&StL 4s 78	87½	87½	87½
4 Nat Dairy 3¼s 60	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝
2 Nat Distill 3½s 49	103	103	103
1 Nat Distill 3¼s 49	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜
5 Nati Steel 3¼s 65	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝
2 N Eng RR 5s 45	67	67	67
1 N O Pub Sv 5s.55B	107⅝	107⅝	107⅝
6 N Orl & NE 4½s 52	81	81	81
7 N Orl Term 4s 53	78½	78½	78½
6 N O Texas&Mex 5½s 54	53¾	53¼	53¼
7 N O Texas&M 5s 54B	51	51	51
1 N O Texas&Mex 5s 56C	51	51	51
48 N O Texas&Mex 4½s 56	48	47¾	48
10 N O Texas&Mex 5s 54 ct	44½	44½	44½
34 NYC rfg 5s 2013	53¾	53¼	53¼
4 NYC cn 4s 98	50¾	50½	50¾
10 NYC 3½s 46	98¾	98¾	98¾
37 NYC vc 3½s 52	92	91½	91½
NYC½HR 3½s 97	73½	73½	73½
1 NYChi &StL 4½s 74	77	77	77
36 NYChi½ StL 4½s 78	63¾	63¼	63
3 NY Edis 3½s 65	109	109	109
1 NY G El H&P 3s 48	116¾	116¾	116¾
5 NYNH&H cv 6s 40	48½	48½	48½
61 NYNH&H 4½s 67	42	41¾	42
11 NYNH&H 4s 56	36¾	36¾	36¾
1 NYNH&H 4s 56	36¾	36¾	36¾
11 NYNH&H 4s 67	8	8	8
2 NYNH&H cv 3½s 56	34½	34½	34½
22 NY O&W rfg 4s 92	6¾	6¾	6¾
1 NY O&W rfg 5s 57	35	35	35
3 NY Tel 2¾s 67	110	110	110
122 NY W&Bos 4½s 46	6¾	6¾	6¾
82 Nor&Sou cv 5s 2014	30¼	29¾	30¼
2 Nor Sou 4½s 56	21¾	21¾	21¾
1 Nor&W'P4s 96	120	120	120
1 Nor Am Co 3½s 64	103	103	103
2 Nor Pac 4s 2047	47½	46½	46½
3 Nor Pac 4s 2047 C	45½	45½	45½
2 Nor Pac 3s 2047	41¾	41¾	41¾
24 Ore&Cal Chatsw49	13¾	13¾	13¾
1 Ohio Ed 4s 65	107¼	107¼	107¼
1 Or-Wash RR&N 4s 61	107	107	107
1 Otis Steel 4½s 62A	100	100	100
4 Pac G&E 3⅝s 61	110¾	110¾	110¾
6 Pac Ref 1st 4s 42	84½	84½	84½
8 Para Pint 4s 50	89¾	89¾	89¾
2 Penn Co 4s 63	102¼	102⅛	102⅛
3 Penn Ob&Del 4½s 77	101	101	101
1 Penn P&L4 4½s 74	101½	101½	101½
10 Penn P&L4 3½s 69	106	106⅞	106
3 Penn RR gen 4s 48	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛
9 Penn RR gen 4½s 65	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜
2 Penn RR 4½s deb 70	87¼	87	87¼
1 Penn RR gen 4½s 81	97¼	97¼	97¼
1 Penn RR 4s 48	110¼	110⅛	110½
20 Penn RR 3½s 52	86½	86½	86½
5 Peoria & East 4s 60	43	43	43
7 Pere Marq 4½s 80	61¼	61	61½
1 Phila Co 4½s 61	98½	98½	98½
7 Ph Read C&I 4s 49	9¾	9¾	9¾
77 Ph Read C&I 5s 73	31¾	30½	31¼
1 Pitt Coke & Ir 4½s 52	94½	95¼	95¼
4 Pitts&WVa 4½s58A	89	89	89
5 Pitts&WVa 4½s 60C	90	90	90
4 Portl Gen E 4½s 60	86	86	85¾
3 Prov Sec 4s 57	7	7	7
1 Republic Steel 4½s 61	101¾	101¾	101¾
2 Republic Steel 4½s 56	101⅝	101⅝	101⅝
20 Rio Gr W cll 4s 49	25½	25¾	25¾
2 Rio Gr W 4s 39	25½	25¾	25¾
24 Rutland 1st 4½s 41	9¾	9¾	9¾
1 Saguenay Pow 4½s 66	97¼	97¼	97¼
12 StLIM&S4sR&G 33	74½	74½	74½
2StLPub Svc 5s 60	89¼	89¼	89¼
143 St L S F 5s 50 B	19½	19	19½
7 StLSF 5s B 50 ct	19	18⅞	18⅞
431 St L S F 4½s 78	18¾	18	18⅝
46 StLSF4½s 78ct st	18	17⅝	18
288 St L S F 4s 50	17	16½	17
59 St L S F 4s 50A ct	16½	16¼	16½
24 St L SW 5s 52	51¾	51	51¾
10 St L SW rfg 5s 90	30⅜	29¼	28⅝
13 St L SW 2nd 4s 89	75½	74¼	74½
12 StPacKC ShL4½s61	11¾	11¾	11¾
88 StP K Gr Trk4½s 47	4¼	3¾	4¼
14 Seab A L cn 4s 45	11¾	11¼	11¾
11 Sea A L 4s 45 ct	10¼	10¼	10¼
19 Sea A L aj 5s 49	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
15 Sea A L 4s 50 st	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝
25 Sea AL rfg 4s 59	9¾	9¾	9¾
21 Sea AL rfg 4s59ct	8½	8½	8½
220 Sea-AlFla 4s 35A ct	9¾	9¾	9¾
5 Shell Un 2½s 54	97⅝	97⅜	97⅝
1 Simmons cv 4s 52	102	102	102
2 Sou Pac 4½s 68	53¾	53¾	53¾
21 Sou Pac 4½s 81	52¾	52½	52¾
36 So Pac 4½s 69	53⅞	53⅝	53⅞
14 So Pac rfg 4s 55	69	68⅝	68¾
29 So Pac cit 4s 49	64¼	64	64¼
3 Pac cit 4s 49 reg	61	61	61
3 So Pac 3¾s 46	90¼	90	90¼
3 So Pac 4½s Ore 77	55¼	55	55
5 So Pac SPTer 4s 50	84½	84½	84½
11 South Ry 6½s 56	90	90	90
2 South Ry gen 4s 56	88	85¼	85¾
29 South Ry cn 5s 94	93½	92½	93
14 South Ry gen 4s 56	66¼	65¾	66⅛
3 S W Bell Tel 3s 68	106½	106½	106½
4 Stand Oil Can 2¾s 66	102½	102½	102¼
1 Stand Oil NJ 3s 61	104¼	104¼	104½
12 Tex & Pac 5s 79	84	84	84
19 Tex & Pac 5s 79 C	64½	64	64½
2 Tex & Pac 5s 80 D	64	64	64
68 Third Ave aj 5s 60	18¾	18¾	18¾
4 Third Ave 4s 60	89½	89½	89½
1 T St L & W 4s 50	87	87	87
5 Tri Continent 5s 53	106	106	106
3 Un Pac 3½s 71	96¾	96⅝	96¾
17 Un Cig-Wh Strs 5s 52	80¾	80½	80¾
8 Unit Drug 5s 53	98⅝	98⅝	98⅝
1 Un Stockyds 4¼s 51	92	92	92
2 Utah P & L 5s 44	96¼	96¼	96¼
2 Va Ir C & C 4s 49	74	74	74
78 Wabash 4½s 91	32	31½	32
71 Wabash 3s 41	40¾	40½	40¾
20 Wabash 4s 71	80⅝	80½	80⅝
8 Warner Bros 6s 48	101¾	101⅜	101⅝
2 Warren Ry 3½s 2000	33	33	33
10 West Pen P 3½s 66	111½	111½	111½
3 West Md 4s 52	87	86¾	86¾
19 Westn Pac 1st 5s 46	35	34¾	35
46 Westn Pac 5s 46 asd	35¼	34¼	35¼
7 Westn Un 5s 60	81½	81⅜	81½
7 Westn Un 4½s 50	84	84	84
71 Wis Cen 4s 49	50¾	50⅜	50⅜
6 Wis Cen 4s S&D 38	16¾	16¾	16¾
15 Young S&T cv 4s 48	101½	101	101½
3 Young S&T 3½s 60	99	99	99

Foreign Bonds

5 Argentine 4s 72 Ap	74	74	74
17 Argentine24½s 71	80	80	80
25 Australia 5s 55

Roosevelt to Control Prices If Congress Fails to Act

Continued from Page 1

ciples of the American Constitution." For his part, Senator Taft advocated nullification if the President should attempt to set aside any Act of Congress through the exercise of his war powers

But this estimate of the situation did not appear to prevail generally, for while some saw the constitutional elements of another Supreme Court fight in the making, there were leaders of both parties who frankly recognized that Mr. Roosevelt was using the most potent means at his command to stir Congress to quick and positive action. "He's just putting a burr under our harness," was the way one summed up the issue.

Major Points at Issue

The issue, as the President put it to Congress in a blunt-spoken, sobering message, and as he later put it to the country in a fireside chat designed to galvanize the maximum popular support for his appeal, is this:

1. Mr. Roosevelt told Congress —and cited a pretty full bill of particulars to support his tale— that the cost of living is now spiraling upward at such a rate as to threaten disaster to war production and to the whole nation.

2. Because Congress has thus far refused, through the retention of the 115 per cent parity standard, to permit effective control of farm prices, Mr. Roosevelt declared that the Government cannot hold the actual cost of food and clothing down to present levels beyond Oct. 1.

3. Consequently, he asked Congress "to pass legislation under which the President would be specifically authorized to stabilize the cost of living, including the prices of all farm commodities." The purpose, he said, should be to hold farm prices at parity, or at levels of recent date, whichever is higher.

Pledges Action on Wages

4. The President guaranteed to Congress that as soon as farm prices are stabilized, wages and salaries can and will be stabilized also. "This," he said, "I will do."

5. But—and there was a big but. Suppose Congress doesn't do what the President has asked and he asked that it be done in the next three and a half weeks. In that event, Mr. Roosevelt said in substance, the threat of inflation will be treated, in time of war, exactly as though it were a threat of invasion of the country, and if such a disaster stands in the way of winning the war, the President will use his war-time authority to deal with it.

"Inaction on your part," Mr. Roosevelt stated, "by that date will leave me with an inescapable responsibility to the people of this country to see to it that the war effort is no longer imperiled by threat of economic chaos.

"In the event that Congress should fail to act, and act adequately, I shall accept the responsibility, and I will act.

"The President has the powers, under the Constitution and under congressional acts, to take measures necessary to avert a disaster which would interfere with the winning of the war."

6. The President acknowledged that he had given consideration to meeting the issue of inflation without further reference to Congress but had rejected this course "because of his deep and unalterable devotion to the processes of democracy." He affirmed that his powers were adequate for the occasion, if Congress did not act and he pledged their abandonment when the war is over. On both of these points, he said specifically:

"The responsibilities of the President in war to protect the nation are very grave. This total war, with our fighting fronts all over the world, makes the use of executive power far more essential than in any previous war.

Likened to Invasion

"If we were invaded, the people of this country would expect the President to use any and all means to repel the invader.

"The Revolution and the War Between the States were fought on our own soil but today this war will be won or lost on other continents and remote seas.

"I cannot tell what powers may have to be exercised in order to win this war.

"The American people can be sure that I will use my powers with a full sense of my responsibility to the Constitution and to my country. The American people can also be sure that I shall not hesitate to use every power vested in me to accomplish the defeat of our enemies in any part of the world where our own safety demands such defeat.

"When the war is won, the powers under which I act automatically revert to the people—to whom they belong."

The vigor and directness of the presidential message was reminiscent of the early weeks of Mr. Roosevelt's presence at the White House and the President frankly reminded Congress of the speed with which it acted in those critical days of domestic economic crisis—acted, as he said, "without long debate, without party politics and without heed to the pressures of any special group looking for advantages for itself."

Mr. Roosevelt said that he felt he did not need to argue the point that "the situation facing the nation today is infinitely more critical than it was 10 years ago. We are fighting a war of survival. Nothing can yield to the over-all necessity of winning this war, and the winning of the war will be imperiled by a runaway domestic economy."

There is no question at all but that the President has a stiff legislative battle on his hands. The Farm Bloc isn't going down without a struggle. There will be not a few who will want Mr. Roosevelt to be more precise in his plans to stabilize wages. And there is the fuel of a potential political backfire in Senator Taft's call for nullification.

Taft Leads Opposition

"If these powers are assumed without legislation," Mr. Taft told the Senate, "I should not hesitate to advise any man that his patriotic duty is to refuse obedience of any order issued under them—just as I would refuse to leave my duties here in Washington if the President attempted to suspend Congress for the period of the war, for the effect of this principle is the same. Any Congress elected in November would have no powers except those which can be overridden by the Executive."

But the most careful estimate of the outlook today is that there is one controlling factor which gives the President the assurance that the requested authority will be forthcoming, and that factor is that the United States is engaged in the toughest war of all time. Some doubt is expressed that the bill will be passed by the deadline Mr. Roosevelt has set. But present indications are that the Administration measure will be ready for introduction by Thursday of this week and that its passage will at least be assured by Oct. 1.

The prospect of favorable action is increased by the fact that most of the critics of the President's message are in agreement that the President's objective urgently needs to be obtained.

Agree on Inflation Curb

Aside from the President's assumption of power to fix wages or farm prices without legislative action, Senator Taft, for example, largely agreed with anti-inflation policies outlined in the message.

He introduced a bill to create an "inflation control board" made up of the Secretaries of Treasury and Agriculture, the Chairman of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, the Price Administrator and the Chairman of the National War Labor Board. This Board would "develop and coordinate" antiinflation policies, but the War Labor Board would have power to stop any wage increases by private employers affecting 50 or more employees.

Also significant is the conciliatory statement from Senator Charles L. McNary (R) of Oregon, Minority Leader of the Senate and a key figure in the Farm Bloc, who believed that Congress would consider the President's message "with promptitude."

He called the message "a notable document proceeding generally in the right direction," but added: "the President's intimation is probably in excess of his constitutional power." The Republican leader insisted that phases of the message dealing with farm prices be submitted to the Agriculture Committee.

Other comment included:

Senator Carl Hatch (D) of New Mexico: "I am in accord with the President's proposals both as to farm prices and wages. We must have total price control or we'll have none. But I seriously doubt the constitutional power of the President to act without specific authorization from Congress."

Senator Tom Connally (D) of Texas: "I won't vote to regulate the farmers unless labor and wages are regulated."

Senator Robert La Follette (Progressive) of Wisconsin: "It is very unfortunate that the President has accompanied his message on this vital question of price control with a threat that unless Congress acts as he directs, and in a very short space of time, he will exercise power he claims to possess and virtually enact legislation by executive fiat."

Senator Prentiss M. Brown (D) of Michigan agreed that the price act formula for farm prices "goes too far," but doubted Congress could revise the farm formula without demands for like action on wages.

Senator Raymond B. Willis (R) of Indiana: "The country can stand high cost of living far better than it can stand a breakdown of our constitutional form of government. I think the Senate will be willing to accept 100 per cent of parity on farm prices if it is assured that wages will receive the same consideration."

Tax Bill Action Urged

The President accompanied his appeal for quick action to control the cost of living with an urgent call for equally quick action on the passage of an adequate tax bill the delay of which, he said, was costing the country millions of dollars daily.

He characterized taxation as one of the most powerful weapons in the fight to stabilize living costs—a powerful weapon because it reduces the competition for consumer's goods, especially scarce goods.

Next to military and naval victory, Mr. Roosevelt placed victory along the economic front as of paramount importance. Without it, he held, America would be asking its soldiers to return to an economic mess of its own making.

"The least we at home can do for them, he concluded in his message to Congress, "is to see that our production increases every day so as to give them the weapons of war with which to fight, and to make sure that our economy at home continues to be one to which they can return with confidence and security."

General Classified

HELP WANTED

FLORIST — Man or woman, experienced in designing and sales work; state qualifications and reference; good opportunity. LORD'S FLOWERS, Topeka, Kan.

AGENTS WANTED

CHRISTMAS CARDS. Deal with leading concern. 10 Different boxes. Cost 50c up. 62 Personals. Bonus. Experience unnecessary. Special Offer. Good profits. Request approval samples. Doehla, 8-72, Fitchburg, Mass.

EARN EXTRA MONEY! Sell fine value Personal Christmas Cards. 50—with name—$1. Finest 21-card Assortment, $1. You make 50c. Complete line. Samples on approval. Wallhaven Art Publishers, 160 N. Washington, Dept. 823, Boston, Mass.

General Classified

(Continued)

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QUERENCIA ORCHARD CANDIED FRUIT LOS GATOS, CALIF.—Fruit packed in round, transparent boxes, $1.50 and $3.00 sizes—Chocolate Covered Fruit at $1.50 per lb. Expressed anywhere in U. S. A. Mail orders receive prompt attention. Alice C. Clarke.

FURS

SILVER FOXES ($150 Value) Magnificent pair of gen. Silver Fox Scarfs Bargain at PAIR $79.50 Tax Shipped on approval anywhere. MILLER FUR CO., 166 N. Michigan Ave., Chicago, Ill. Catalogue Free Pair Inc.

INFORMATION WANTED

Jessie James Glover, deceased. Pursuant to the directions of a judge of the High Court of Justice, Chancery Division, London, England in re Glover deceased, Glover V. Glover, 1942, 127 the issue of Mary Cochran Cotter (who died in 1927) who survived the above named intestate Jessie James Glover who died in 1941 are to send by post prepaid to Cecil Bradley Rooke of 45 Lincolns Inn Fields, London W C 2, solicitor, so as to reach that address on or before Nov. 17, 1942, their full Christian and surnames, addresses and descriptions and full particulars of their claims or in default thereof they will be peremptorily excluded from participating in the distribution of the estate of the above named intestate. Dated this second of September, 1942. A. H. Holland, Master.

Note. The said Mary Cochran Cotter, sister of the above named intestate, was formerly the wife of T-C-McNair and subsequently the wife of Richard L-Cotter. She emigrated to America 40 years ago and for many years resided in New York and the neighborhood.

Rooke and Sons, 45 Lincolns Inn Fields, London W C 2, England, solicitors for the plaintiff.

APARTMENTS UNFURNISHED

N. Y. C.—Large one-room apts., fireplaces, tile baths, kitchenettes, refrigeration; transportation; near church; $36-$45. EN. 2-1883

PHILADELPHIA, PA.—Comfortable 3 rooms and bath first floor; immediate occupancy. Poplar 5461.

APARTMENTS TO LET

BOSTON, Hotel Hemenway—To sublet a sunny 2-room apartment, unfurnished, $60. Call Waltham 0516-M or Laf. 2966.

ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON, 58 Fenway, Entrance Hemenway St. —1 or 2 persons; transients; nr. The Christian Science Mother Church. Miss Hanscom. Com. 8555.

FRANKLIN SQUARE, Long Island, N. Y., 118 Madison Ave.—Single furnished room, refined home; school teacher or professional person desired. Tel. Floral Park 6454-J.

MT. VERNON, N. Y.—Pleasant quiet room, convenient commuting, private porch. Write Box S-21, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

N. Y. C., 69 West 94th—2 large unfurnished, rooms, complete kitchen, Frigidaire, gas, electricity free, telephone; top floor; quiet, private house; business women; references required; will rent rooms separately if desired.

N. Y. C., 424 West 119th (Apt. 42)—Comfortable single room, next to bath, student or business person preferred.

ROOMS AND BOARD WANTED

BALTIMORE, MD.—Young lady, student at Peabody Conservatory, desires room and board; prefer to be with Christian Scientists. Write 104 Byrer Avenue, Uniontown, Penna.

COUNTRY BOARD

REST, study, exc. food, 3 baths; loving hospitalities, beautiful sur.; open all year; restricted; $15; booklets, Fuller Rest, Wellsboro, Pa.

MOVING AND STORAGE

STORAGE OF HOUSEHOLD GOODS
LOCAL AND DISTANCE MOVING
KAY FIREPROOF WAREHOUSE
465 W. 150th St., N. Y. C. EDgecombe 4-1312

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

ATLAS EMPLOYMENT AGENCY
Efficient Scandinavian and Finnish domestic help. 307 Lexington Ave. (62nd St.). New York. Regent 4-2290.

HELP WANTED

APPLICATIONS from Christian Scientists (men and women) are being considered for immediate openings in our housekeeping and stewards' departments; those accepted may apply later for nurses' training. Write or telegraph Christian Science Benevolent Association, Chestnut Hill, Mass., for application blank, or telephone Asp. 7000.

CHRISTIAN SCIENTISTS to serve in Housekeeping and Steward Departments. Those who serve in these capacities have the privilege, if they so desire, of being considered for work in the Nursing Department as openings occur. Write Tenacre Foundation, Princeton, N. J.

CHRISTIAN SCIENTIST as Second Cook; position open September 15 or before. Write Tenacre Foundation, Princeton, N. J.

HELP WANTED—MEN

TECHNICAL HELP

STRUCTURAL DESIGNERS: Steel	to $4000
MECH. ENGRS: Mach tool exp	to $4800
RADIO ENGRS: All capacities	Arr
TOOL & MACH DESIGNERS	Arr
TOOLMAKERS: Local	$1.50 hr
METALLURGIST-CHEMISTS: Exp	Arr
ELEC ENGRS: Various capacities	Arr
PROD SUPTS & ASSTS: Mach tool exp	to $4000
DESIGNING DRAFTSMEN: Mech equip	to $4000
TIME STUDY & METHODS: Mach tool	to $3600
SALES ENGRS: Steel, wire	Arr

PETERS EMPLOYMENT SERVICE
14 STATE ST., BOSTON

CHRISTIAN SCIENTIST as Kitchen Man; position open September 15 or before. Write Tenacre Foundation, Princeton, N. J.

EXPERIENCED man desired for credit department of a national bank; applicant should not be subject to immediate draft; please give reference and history. Box E-38, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

SCHOOL AND HOTEL HELP

COOKS: Meats & Pastry: Schools	Arr
ASST COOKS: Schools	Arr
COUPLE: Steward & Housekeeper, Club	Arr
COUPLE: Chef & Asst, school	Arr
WAITRESSES—Soda clerks & counter girls	Arr
HOSTESS—CASHIER: Hotel	Arr
SALAD & STEAM TABLE WOMAN	Arr
CHAMBERMAIDS & CLEANERS: Hotel	Arr
KITCHEN WOMEN & DISHWASHRS: Restnt	Arr
LNDRESSES—IRNRS—MANGLRS: Hotels	Arr

PETERS EMPLOYMENT SERVICE
14 STATE ST., BOSTON

EXPERIENCED AUDITOR, middle aged, accurate; stenog. unnecessary; familiar with tax returns, not cost accounting; some traveling. HAN. 9144 (Boston).

GENERAL housework for family of 2 adults and 2 children; pleasant, modern home; own room and bath. Phone Lan. 6286, 276 Dorset Road, Waban, Mass.

REPRESENTATIVES WANTED

Sales Opportunity

Daily newspaper seeks retail advertising solicitor. Applicant must be a member of a Toronto, Ontario, Christian Science Church, preferably a resident of Toronto. Should have had some sales experience or advertising training. Minimum of three working days each week required. Commission basis. Open to man or woman.

Write Box A-46, The Christian Science Monitor, One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass.

SPRINGFIELD, MASS.—Call at R. 310, 145 State St., and learn how to earn extra money on commission in a pleasing and dignified way selling beauty preparations.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

HOUSEMAN, general, single, go anywhere; live in preferred; $25 wk. minimum with boardroom. Write HOUSEMAN, 340 Heath St., Chestnut Hill, Mass. Call Long 1633.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

POSITION wanted as companion attendant to elderly couple; can assume full charge of running home, neat, capable, kind; prefer Boston area and place where high school daughter could share room; (Catholic). Call Stadium 2025, Boston.

SECRETARY, research experience, desires change; 15 years with present employer; vicinity Boston. Box G-13, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

AUTOMOBILE REPAIRING

HOOVER MOTORS INC.
Motor Mart, Park Square, Boston, Hub. 7100
$4.50 Motor Tune-up—Special $3.95

Local Classified

United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rates 35c a line for one insertion; 30c a line for three insertions within seven days; 25c a line for six consecutive insertions. Average six words to a line. Minimum space three lines. Write or call for detailed information, including contract rates.

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AUTO DEAD STORAGE
E. TEEL AND CO., Inc.
66 Union St., Medford, Mass. MYS 0520

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FURNITURE Bedding, Carpets, Rugs, Draperies at a Saving
HOWARD L. PRIOR, 27 Haymarket Sq., Boston

FUR REPAIRING

FURS RESTYLED AND REPAIRED
Spaulding & Riedel, Inc., 376 Boylston St., Boston

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FOUNTAIN PENS REPAIRED
While U-Wait, Boston's Finest Pen Shop
We carry a complete stock of all standard makes pens and pen-pencil sets.
PENCRAFT INC., 5 Bromfield Street LIB. 3913

PUBLIC NOTICES

CITY OF BOSTON
PRIMARY CALL
STATE PRIMARY

Board of Election Commissioners,
City Hall Annex, Court Square,
Boston, September 5, 1942

IN ACCORDANCE with the provisions of law, notice is hereby given that meetings of members of the Democratic and Republican political parties in this city, qualified to vote, will be held in the several polling places, designated for the purpose by the Board of Election Commissioners on

Tuesday, the 15th Day of September, 1942

and all such members will on such date in the several precincts in which they are entitled to vote, give in their votes for candidates for nomination for Senator in Congress, for Representatives in Congress and for State Officers.

The polls at said meetings will open at 8 o'clock A. M. and will close at 8 o'clock P. M.

In public places in each precinct of the city are posted five copies of the locations of polling places in the respective ward, and information as to such places may also be obtained at the office of the Election Commissioners, City Hall Annex, Court Square, Boston.

WILLIAM A. MOTLEY, JR.
FREDERIC E. DOWLING,
FRANCIS B. McKINNEY,
HILDA HEDSTROM QUIRK,
Board of Election Commissioners.

RADIO REPAIRING

RADIO REPAIRING
CROKER-EVANS, 41-27 MAIN ST., FLUSHING
N. Y. Authorized Agent for All Standard Brands since 1924. Telephone FL. 9-6056

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

INTERESTING PIANO-ORGAN INSTRUCTION
FRED J. HARRJE, A. A. G. O.
82 Brookside Ave., Mt. Vernon, N. Y. Mo 8-8338

TYPEWRITERS REPAIRED

ARCADE TYPEWRITER, 120 Boylston St., Walker Bldg., Boston, Han. 3121
Renting, Repairing at Reasonable Prices

WANTED TO BUY

BEST prices paid furniture, rugs, silver, bric-a-brac, books, etc. LAWNER'S, 81 University Place, GRamercy 5-1618, N. Y. C.

BIG CASH prices for worn fur coats. Also men's used clothing bought. J. F. CO., 110 W. 34th St., opp. Macy's, N. Y. C. CH. 4-4408.

CASH! FOR LADIES' WORN FUR COATS AND MEN'S USED CLOTHING!
I. M. Fur, 1 W. 34, nr. 5th, N.Y.C. WI. 7-7989

WE PAY high cash prices for silver, bric-a-brac, paintings, furniture, art objects. NORD. 441 Madison Ave., N. Y. C. Plaza 3-1251

WATCH REPAIRING

WATCH Clock and Jewelry Repairing Work Guaranteed. E. B. HORN CO., 429 Washington St., Boston Est. 1839

European Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/5 a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information. Burwood House, Caxton Street London, S. W. 1. Tel. Whitehall 9691.

Those answering advertisements where Box Numbers are used have the privilege of posting to the Monitor's monomark address and letters addressed to Box BCM/CSM, London, W. C. 1, are ensured prompt delivery to the Monitor office.

BOARD AND RESIDENCE

MISS BANNISTER still welcomes permanent or passing guests; comfortable, quiet, 30, Orsett Terrace, Hyde Park, London, W. 2. PADdington 3359.

CLEANING AND DYEING

EDINBURGH—McLAUCHLANS, Dyers, Cleaners and Hat Remodelling specialists. Prompt service. Moderate charges. 129, Rose St. (near Castle Street).

DRESSMAKING

"SILVESTRIA"—Coats and gowns; remodelling speciality; own materials made up. 47a, Marloes Rd., Kensington, London, W. 8. Western 3954.

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J. R. STIBBS, Monument Chambers, 55 King William St., London, E. C. 4. MAN. 3629. At your service: promptness, neatness, accuracy.

FLATS TO LET

Oakwood Court, Kensington

Within a few minutes of Kensington High Street. Convenient to two Christian Science Churches. Quiet, spacious, unfurnished flats in countrified surroundings, with central heating, constant hot water, efficient day and night portering service. Air Raid Shelters designed and constructed under the supervision of the Company's Architects; containing 3-6 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 2-3 reception rooms, ample domestic offices. Rentals £210-£325 per annum. Owned and managed by Associated London Properties Limited. Apply District Office, 2 Oakwood Court, London, W. 14. Telephone Western 0181.

HOUSE REPAIRS

CARRUTHERS — PUTNEY 6392 — Plumbers, Domestic, Sanitary, Hot Water Engineers, Gas Fitters and Decorators. Heather Lodge, 30, Lower Common South, Putney, London, S.W.15.

INSURANCE

ALL CLASSES OF INSURANCE.
LESLIE H. EVANS
Lancaster House
237/9, Sussex Gardens, W. 2.
Telephone Paddington 7106.

All kinds of Insurance. Endowment. Annuities, etc.
F. R. GARNETT
61, St. Leonard's Court, East Sheen
London, S. W. 14 Tel. Prospect 4741

LAUNDRIES

For Clean and Dainty Frocks, Linen and Underwear send to The Royal French Laundry, 55, Packington Road, Acton, London, W. 3. Phone Acorn 1794. Silks and Woollies special attention. Small repairs free of charge.

OFFICE SUPPLIES

CARBONS, ribbons and all office stationery. BRITANNIC CARBON CO., 17 Bury St., London, E. C. 3. Avenue 1347 (3 lines).

PAYING GUESTS RECEIVED

LONDON PRIVATE GUEST HOUSE
Quiet sunny rooms. Single or double. (Hot and cold). 126 Lexham Gardens, W. 8. Western 4925.

POST VACANT

LONDON resident cook required immediately for Christian Science house (exempt military service). Apply secretary Hawthorne House, Hampstead Heath, N. W. 3.

POST WANTED

SECRETARY, shorthand typist, experienced private and office work, reliable (exempt military service) desires post, Box W-960, BCM/CSM, London, W. C. 1.

WITH a view to post-war reconstruction, lady (exempt military service) now seeks responsible administrative position; fluent Italian and French; wide international secretarial experience; keenly interested welfare and community life; very successful in appeal and organising work. Box W-1697, BCM-CSM, London, W. C. 1.

ROOMS TO LET

CLEVELEYS — Board residence, public and private apartments, one minute sea and golf; garage; MISSES PILKINGTON, Marlcon Silverdale Road

LONDON, EARLS COURT, 17 Bramham Gardens, S.W. 5—Comfortable Divan Rooms with breakfast; lounge and garden; from 7/6 per night single, 13/6 double; permanent terms on application. Finkman 6060. Miss V. Dorothy Mann.

European Local Classified

ROOMS TO LET

(Continued)

LONDON, Mrs. Hodgson, Sixty-Seven Porchester Terrace, Bayswater, W. 2—Comfortably furnished rooms, H. and C., bed, bath, breakfast 7/6; permanent guests from 21/6, reduction sharing. LANgham 5079.

LONDON, HAMPSTEAD, 134, Greencroft (side Rd., Hampstead, N.W.3. Rest and study. Special conveniences Nurses. Suitable Practitioners. Prim: 2890.

LONDON, W. 11—MRS. HAMMOND, 36, Colville Terrace, welcomes permanent and passing guests. Telephone Bayswater 3050.

SERVICE ROOMS

LONDON, S. W. 1—Comfort, quietness, cleanliness can be found at 6, Caroline Terrace, nr. Sloane Sq. Tel. Sloane 4271.

TEA ROOMS

Enjoy Your Lunch or Tea at:
• The MONTROSE •
43, New Oxford St., London, W. C. 1
Proprietress Miss Hess Temple Bar 7205

TEACHERS

LESSONS in Singing and Voice Production. Madam Grace Angus, A. R. C. M. (Mrs. Rogers). Address: 64, Moorside, Fenham, Newcastle-on-Tyne 4. Tel. 33473.

TUTORS

COACHING. Examinations. Modern Languages a speciality. Translations. R. O. Gercke, F. I. L., 53, Woodstone Ave., Stoneleigh, Ewell, Surrey. (Ewell 1240)

Small Hotels and Pensions in Europe and South Africa

ENGLAND

BOURNEMOUTH (NEAR) BURNBRAE
Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Tite, Dudsbury Road Ferndown, Dorset. Phone Northbourne 28.

Harrogate THE CLAREMONT
First Class Private Hotel. 1 min. Christian Science church. Moderate inclusive terms. Tel. 233311. Mrs. Ballantyne.

Live in London at
STRATHCONA COURT
198, Cromwell Road, S. W. 5. WES. 2828

A visit to inspect the modern Service Rooms with the atmosphere and charm of home, would be appreciated. Reasonable terms. Spacious dining room and lounge. Cuisine speciality.

LONDON
BEAULIEU HEIGHTS HOTEL
South Norwood Hill, S. E. 25
QUIET, COMFORTABLE, extensive grounds CENTRAL HEATING RUNNING WATER IN BEDROOMS
Moderate Terms
Tel. Liv. 2585

LONDON — PEMBRIDGE GARDENS RESIDENTIAL HOTEL W 2 (close to Christian Science church): passenger lifts and every modern convenience, free use of private sitting rooms for entertaining, one of the best of its kind in London; inclusive terms from 3½ gns per week

London, EARLSFIELD HOUSE HOTEL 31/32, Courtfield Gardens, S. W. 5—Facing gardens, central to all parts. Comfortable, excellent cooking, H. and C. water. Well appointed, from 3 gns. Phone Fro. 3357.

England

ACCRINGTON

MOFFITT BROTHERS LTD.
General Drapers
COSTUMIERS FURRIERS
SILK MERCERS
HOUSEHOLD LINENS
8-10-12, Church St., Accrington Tel. 2568
Also at 39-41, Scotland Rd., Nelson

BLACKBURN

You Always Buy Better at
SELLERS the food SELLERS

BLACKPOOL

MISS F. L. SPRING
Exclusive Gowns, Coats and Millinery
FUR COATS and FURS A SPECIALITY
9 QUEEN STREET
BLACKPOOL PHONE 3114

BOLTON

Silver Ware

Nothing is more suitable for a Wedding Gift than beautiful Silver.

Our Showrooms are filled with a choice selection.

PRESTON's Ltd.
BOLTON

John Read
BOOKS and STATIONERY
11 NEWPORT ST. BOLTON
BRANCH WINTERBURNS LTD.

BRADFORD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Guiseley 272 daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

SKELTON'S
A Name Distinguished in
MEN'S WEAR OF QUALITY
GLOVES HOSIERY NECKWEAR SHIRTS PYJAMAS ETC.
64 MARKET STREET
(Opposite Town Hall)
13 MANNINGHAM LANE
(3 Doors from Regent Cinema)
Telephone 7239

Quality—Freshness—Purity Purchase Your
Groceries and Provisions
from
ARTHUR RHODES, Ltd.
14 RAWSON PLACE
Telephone 3750-1
Also at Morecambe
Deliveries throughout the West-Riding

Crossword Quiz Answers

R	U	B	B	E	R	S
O	▨	▨	A	▨	▨	L
Q	U	I	C	K	L	Y
U	▨	O	H	I	O	▨
E	R	N	▨	T	W	O
▨	H	A	R	E	▨	W
G	O	▨	A	▨	A	L
Y	▨	O	M	A	R	▨
P	A	W	▨	L	E	G
▨	M	E	A	T	▨	R
M	I	N	D	O	R	O
A	▨	▨	I	▨	▨	S
C	R	A	T	E	R	S

ENGLAND

BRADFORD

(Continued)

Brown Muff's
of BRADFORD
Yorkshire's Famous Store
Fashions; Fabrics; Furnishings; Decorations; Men's Outfitting
Phone 2890 (Fourteen Lines)

In spite of difficult times we are endeavouring to maintain the service and satisfaction which have made our name famous for the past century.
Illingworth, Newboult & Co., Ltd.
Bradford's Leading Drapers
WESTGATE

ELECTRICITY
We will gladly give estimates for All Classes of Electrical INSTALLATIONS
Industrial Work and Private Houses
POWER—HEATING—LIGHTING—REFRIGERATION
Southern & Redfern Ltd.
WOODHEAD ROAD Phone 10444

CHESTER

Save Your Coupons!
Send your "Older" Clothes to
DENSONS
Dry Cleaning Service
CHESTER and DENBIGH

DERBY

For Quality at Reasonable Charges Try
IRONGATE STORES LTD.
GROCERS
and PROVISION DEALERS
39 IRONGATE Tel. Nos. 44231—44232

HARROGATE

TEL. 3027 (3 lines) James St.
NEWBY'S
(Geo. Newby & Co., Ltd.)
FISH, GAME and POULTRY
Finest Qualities, Reasonable Prices

LEEDS

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Leeds 62963, 1 to 3 p. m. daily except Saturday and Sunday.
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Telephone 31188-9

Peacock & Son, Ltd.
Carpets, Linoleums, Curtains, Loose Covers, Bedsteads, Bedding, Blankets, Sheets, Down Quilts, etc.
Est. 1850. *The Headrow and Park Row, Leeds*

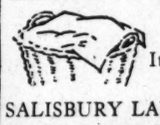
LIVERPOOL

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone Great Crosby 3261 daily.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

When in Liverpool
Have Lunch at
COOPERS CAFÉ
Church Street

J. Collinson & Co.
Established 1901
34-36 Bold Street Royal 2618
EXCLUSIVE FOOTWEAR
Agents for
Cantilever and Sir Herbert Barker Shoes

CLAY & ABRAHAM, Ltd.
87 Bold Street 46 Castle Street
23 Tithebarn Street
Perfumes, Soap and All Toilet Requirements. Cameras, Photographic Equipment and Supplies



Clean, Sweet and White!
It's Just Come from the
SALISBURY LAUNDRY, Ltd.
Phone Waverlree 568 193, Smithdown Rd.

LONDON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Whitehall 9691. Hours: 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. daily. Saturday, 9 a. m. to 12:15 p. m.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

The House of
Charles H. Baker
LTD.
for
SCIENTIFIC FOOT FITTING
No Feet Too Difficult for Us to Fit and Give Comfort
302-8 Regent Street, W. 1
Near Queens Hall
Also at 22 James Street, Harrogate

BUILDER
DECORATOR
CONTRACTOR
F. WHITTLESEA
1 and 2 Dacre Chambers
Strutton Ground, S. W. 1
ABBey 2826

TOM HILL
28, Sloane Street, S. W. 1
makers of
FINE QUALITY LEATHER GOODS
HIGH GRADE LUGGAGE
SLO. 3969 EST. 1870

FURS
In Distinctive Models.
For women who appreciate quality and style
REMODELLING, REPAIRING and CLEANING A SPECIALITY
Cold Storage. Suits and Coats. Expert Tailoring.
FLORENCE CRITTEN
Mayfair 2449 80, Maddox St., London, W. 1

ENGLAND

LONDON

(Continued)

LONDON N.—Highgate

The Ideal Laundry (HIGHGATE) LTD
Highgate Village, N.6
MOUNTVIEW 1874
Serving Hampstead, Golders Green, Hendon, Mid Hill, Finchley, Barnet, Southgate, Hornsey and Wood Green
Would like to Serve you Too!

LONDON E.—Woodford

W. G. MUMFORD
The Noted Stores for GROCERY and PROVISIONS
8 Station Parade Snaresbrook Tel. Wanstead 4180
169 High Road Woodford Green Tel. BUCkhurst 0184
26 Broadway Woodford Green Tel. BUCkhurst 0053

Warne's Ltd. Tailors—Hosiers and School Outfitters
128, George Lane and 122, High Road
Also at Leyton, Loughton, Chingford, Bromley (Kent), Upminster

LONDON S. E.
Dulwich Village

ANNIE GOSNEY
94 DULWICH VILLAGE, LONDON, S. E. 21
Specialists in
• Babylinen
• Corsets
• Hosiery
• Underwear Agent for "Chilprufe"

LONDON S. E.
West Norwood

Furniture Removed
Valuations for All Purposes
SHIPPING Days STORING
Modern Home Furnishers
WEST NORWOOD, LONDON, S. E. 27
Phone GIPsy Hill 1155

LONDON S. W.
Putney District and Barnes

T. JONES & CO.
(John Keall Ltd.)
Toilet Goods and Photographic Supplies
5, Putney Hill, S. W. 15 Phone Putney 4748
68 West Hill, S. W. 18 Phone Putney 0073
91 Wandsworth High St., S. W. 18 Phone Battersea 5177
106 Wandsworth High St., S. W. 18 Phone Putney 1160
257 Wimbledon Park Road, S. W. 18 Phone Putney 2348

LONDON S. W.—Streatham

R. W. SMALE
Builder and Decorator
13, Thrale Road
Streatham, S. W. 16
Phone Streatham 8704

LONDON W.—Chiswick

Building and Decorating
ARTHUR KNAPP
23 Grove Park Terrace, W. 4.
Telephone Chiswick 1160

LYTHAM—ST. ANNES

The RUBBER SHOP
Macks and Raincoats
ORIENTAL DEPARTMENT
Hand Worked Lingerie, Lace, Linens, Wools
8 Park Road St. Annes-on-Sea
Proprietress MRS A SEWICK

MANCHESTER

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone URMston 2642 9 to 12 daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

KENDALS
Where quality comes first
KENDAL MILNE & CO.
MANCHESTER 3

SHOES—
WHICH FIT THE FEET
FINLEY & BABER
28/32, St. Ann St., Manchester 2

ENGLAND

MANCHESTER

(Continued)

Carpets Furniture
"EVERSOFT" UPHOLSTERY
"HONEST UNDER THE COVER"
Double and Triple Sprung All Double Hair Stuffing
Divan Chairs from £4.17.6
Settees from £8.19.6
100 Sets of Upholstery on view from £18.16.0 to £97.16.0
26 Model Rooms Two Acres Showrooms
J. & J. SHAW LTD.
70 OXFORD STREET, MANCHESTER

MARSHALL & SNELGROVE
(FRANK DRURY Ltd)
Exclusive Fashions
RESTAURANT
St. Ann's Place, MANCHESTER

SQUIRREL RESTAURANT
65 DEANSGATE (Bla 3720)
Good Meals — Moderate Prices
Lunch from 1/6
Devonshire Afternoon Tea 1/, High Tea 1/6
Our own Confectionery, Cold Meats, etc., are on sale at the Counter.
This is NOW THE ONLY ADDRESS

Keep in Step with Style
HINDE'S
for fashion shoes
64/66 KING ST. MANCHESTER
Also at Richmond Street, Liverpool

MANSFIELD

ROWELL BROS.
FAMILY DRAPERS
1, CHURCH ST. TEL. 474
Depts.: Dress Materials, Household Goods, Millinery, Haberdashery
Ladies' and Children's Complete Outfitters
Also Bainbridge Ltd., Newark. Tel. 19
and
ROWELL BROS., Shirebrook Tel. 35

HILDA NORRIS
Fruiterer and Greengrocer
For Quality and Service
40a, Rosemary Street
Mansfield

NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE

W. L. LARGE & SONS, Ltd.
PRINTERS and STATIONERS
PAPER MERCHANTS
52, Shields Road West
Newcastle-on-Tyne 6 Tel. 55520

FOR GOOD FURS
Consult a Practical Furrier
Remodeling, Renovating, Cleaning, Etc.
Hilda Common
44, West Road, Newcastle-on-Tyne, 4
Tel. 34548

Enid GOWN SPECIALIST
TROUSSEAUX
Famous Tweeds by Wetherall
*18 Great North Road

ENGLAND

ROCHDALE

K SHOES Extra Coupon Value
C. H. BESWICK
K Specialists 80 Drake St., Rochdale

SHEFFIELD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone 51073. Hours: After 6 p. m. daily, except Wednesday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

SHOP AT
Walshs
ALWAYS
for Fashions, Men's Wear, Children's Wear, Home Needs and Furnishings
JOHN WALSH LTD.
The Mount Glossop Road, Sheffield
Telephone 62719

THE WOOL SHOP
(MRS. GLENN)
Knitting Wools and All Accessories
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Lingerie Shirts Socks and Ties
14 Terminus Road, Millhouses

FAULKS Famed Shoe Service
Agencies for Well Known Brands Including
PORTLAND SHOES of QUALITY
Repairs Prompt Service
934 Ecclesall Road

22331—Phone
HALLAMSHIRE COAL
14 Wharf St.

T. J. C. COE
Silver Hill Store
We Stock Monitor Advertised Items Including
CREAMOLA FOOD PRODUCTS

Lucie Talbot Models.
Marldena Dresses.
Kathleen Gowns.
Marian G. Naylor,
623 Ecclesall Road Tel. 62543

LADIES' HAIRDRESSER
Marian Cooper
Permanent and Marcel Waving
Beauty Preparations
Manicure
Palatine Chambers
Pinstone St. Tel. 25826

SOUTHPORT

BURSTON & NIXSON LTD.
Family Grocery Stores
41, LONDON STREET
Highest Quality and Efficient Service
Phone 2153 Est. 1881

STOCKPORT

GEORGE MEANLEY
(Proprietor J. T. Green)
Footwear Specialist
6, Gt. Underbank, Stockport. Phone Sto. 4727
Also 247, London Rd., Hazel Grove
Phone Gt. Moor 3004
Agent for PORTLAND, RECTIVE, DIANA, MASCOT FOOTWEAR

YORK

CENTRAL HEATING
(All Systems)
A. E. Challenger & Co.
Hot Water Supply Plumbing
Swinegate, York
Tel. 3934

Eire

DUBLIN

PHOENIX LAUNDRY
RUSSELL STREET, DUBLIN
Established Over 30 Years
The Only Laundry in Eire that can offer the public 3 services
For Full Particulars
Send postcard or phone DUBLIN 72029

W. LEON
24 GRAFTON STREET
Large Variety of Evening and Afternoon Gowns, Coats, Costumes, Fur Coats and Furs

GRANDY
St. Stephen's Green, Dublin
Gentlemen's Outfitters
Lowest Cash Prices

Buy Your Coal, Iron, Steel and Cement at
HEITONS
13, Westmoreland Street

EIRE

DUBLIN
(Continued)

Switzers
HAIRDRESSING
SWITZERS offer a service unexcelled in Dublin for skill and artistry. Eugene Permanent Waving a speciality.
Merely standard charges
SWITZER & CO., Ltd.
GRAFTON STREET, DUBLIN

Established 1776
STRAHAN, Dublin
FOR FURNITURE, CARPETS, LINOLEUM, BEDSTEADS, BEDDING, REMOVALS AND STORAGE
R. STRAHAN & CO., Ltd.
T. Gillespie D. S. Gillespie
135 Stephen's Green

Northern Ireland

BELFAST

SPACKMAN
Boys', Youths' and Men's Clothier and Merchant Tailor
109, HIGH STREET
Established a Century

80 YEARS' REPUTATION
For Furniture, Carpets, Curtains, Draperies, Bedding, Napery, General Ironmongery, etc.
The Furnishing House of
ROBERT WATSON & CO., Ltd.
90-92-94, Donegall Street, Belfast

James
19-27, Lombard Street, Belfast
SMARTER CLOTHES
for Boys, Girls, Youths and Men and Hand Tailoring for Ladies and Gentlemen

For Beautiful Work
TRY
Devonshire Laundry Ltd.
Ravenhill Avenue, Belfast
Phones 57448 and 57449
"The Laundry of Repute"

Scotland

EDINBURGH

NEW SEASON'S CLOVER HONEY
Hugo Gibson & Co.
BACON, CHEESE and BUTTERMEN
Tel. 25146-7 44, Queensferry Street

GLASGOW

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Giffnock 2668 10 a. m. to 12 noon daily, except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

RESTAURANTS
at 245, Sauchiehall Street and 104, West George Street
Open daily and each evening until 10 p. m. for snack suppers.
WENDY'S

ELECTRICAL
Installations and Repairs to all industrial, commercial and domestic premises. Fittings, Appliances and Lamps etc., supplied.
HUGH M. FULTON
300 SWANSTON STREET, S. E.
Bridgeton 2867-8

FIREPLACES
Repairs and Alterations
We shall be pleased to advise you
Geo. McAlpine & Sons Ltd.
66 Bath Street Tel. Doug. 0405

Telephone Douglas 5141
GALLOWAY & LEE
JAS. M. GALLOWAY DAVID S. LEE
Artistic House Furnishers
335 Sauchiehall Street, Glasgow

JOHN A. MURDOCH & CO.
Engineers and Merchants
Tanks (Sectional) and Steelwork
Refuse Destructors
"CULMORE" KILMACOLM Renfrewshire
Telephone: Kilmacolm 332
Telegrams: Prestank Glasgow

The Laundry of Quality
The Cathkin Laundry
Giffen & Bisset, Ltd.
RUTHERGLEN
Phone Rutherglen 1701-2

JOHN ALVES
High Class Family Grocer and Provision Merchant
CARR'S BISCUITS
6, Kelvingrove Street
Phone 4709 Douglas

Helen A. Morris
Gowns Coats Suits
154, Byres Road, Hillhead
Phone Western 4378

ANTHONETTE
303, Byres Road
Millinery, Dresses and Hairdressing
Expert Advice in All Branches.
Hats and Dresses Remodeled.
A Trial Solicited

CLARKE & BUCHAN Ltd.
Old Furs Remodelled Like New
206, Sauchiehall Street, C. 2.

Daily Features Page

Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

FACTS
FIGURES
HALLOWELL, MAINE HAS A "SMOKING" PINE TREE—IT GIVES OFF A THIN VAPOR.
IT'S A FACT REFRIGERATORS SHOULD STAND FAR ENOUGH FROM THE WALL SO THAT AIR MAY CIRCULATE FREELY AROUND THEM.
A FINN DISHONGER BY APPOINTMENT TO HER MAJESTY
IN QUEEN ELIZABETH'S PERIOD THE POPULACE WAS COMMANDED TO EAT FISH, 155 DAYS OF THE YEAR.
K. PARRIS

In Lighter Vein

Nonsense

A nonsense story going the rounds concerns Sir Lancelot, lost one dark night in a deep woods. He wandered about helplessly and after some hours encountered a handsome St. Bernard dog. The dog attached himself to Sir Lancelot, and they went on together for some time. Then the knight, exhausted, sat on the back of the magnificent animal. It dutifully took him straightway to a tavern. Sir Lancelot knocked at the door. "Could you give me bed and board?" he inquired of the proprietor. The tavern keeper peered out into the darkness. "Who am I to turn out a knight on a dog like this?" he answered.—Bee-Hive.

Forewarned

An old volume of treatises (name of author not revealed), when withdrawn from the Boston Public Library, revealed the following written on its flyleaf:

"If there should be another flood,
For refuge hither fly;
Though all the world should be submerged,
This book would still be dry."

Two Willing

"Say, Bill, you didn't marry that girl back home while you were on vacation, did you?"

"Almost, Joe. Two of us were willing—me and the minister."—Pathfinder.

It's an Idea!

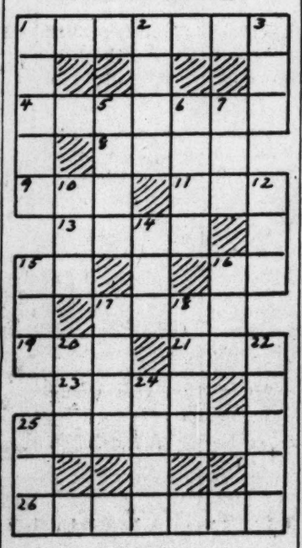
At a reception given by President Wilson a man held up the long line of guests waiting to shake the President's hand while he recounted a long and tedious account of some of his experiences.

The President endured the monologue for about five minutes, then grasped the visitor's hand, and in a deeply apologetic tone exclaimed, "But, my dear sir, I am monopolizing you! I mustn't do that!"

The visitor took the hint.

Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—What do you call those who massage in a Turkish bath?
4—Who is servant to Dr. Caius in "Merry Wives of Windsor"?
8—City of Ashtabula is in what State of U. S.?
9—Sea eagle.
11—How many acts in Beethoven's "Fidelio"?
13—What rodent has cleft upper lip?
15—To depart.
16—What is an adjective suffix denoting "pertaining to"?
17—Who was a famous Persian poet and scholar?
19—Would an agouty have paws, fins, or ears (sing.)?
21—Anything that gives support is what?
23—What is the edible part of anything?
25—What is an island lying south of Luzon?
26—What is a hole formed where a shell strikes the ground (pl.)?

Down

1—What is a form of croquet as played by experts?
2—Johann Sebastian ———.
3—Crafty.
5—What island of Scotland is celebrated for its history and its ancient ruins?
6—What was used by Franklin in his experiments with electricity?
7—Having small elevation.
10—What is 17th letter of Greek alphabet?
12—What was considered the bird of wisdom by ancients?
14—What is an engine of war used for hurling or battering?
15—What is name of Adam Bede's dog?
16—Exist.
17—What was first name of Wister, American novelist?
18—What is the centralic part?
20—What is French for "friend"?
22—What do you call twelve dozen, as a unit?
24—Entrance to a mine is what?
25—What prefix, in names of Scotch Gaelic and Irish origin, signifies "son"?

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

Did You Ever Wonder

How the Ripeness of Fruit May Be Measured Electrically?

Alessandro Volta, more than a century and a quarter ago, discovered that when two dissimilar metals (such as zinc and copper) were submerged in an acid or salt solution (an electrolyte) an electric current would flow through wires connecting the metal plates. This principle is now embodied in an electric device in which two dissimilar pins provide the electrodes and the fruit to be tested supplies the electrolyte. The ripeness of such fruit as apples, oranges and lemons is indicated by this device through a meter-reading which indicates the degree of acidity.

Why the Thistle Is the Emblem of Scotland?

According to one story, King Haakon of Norway invaded the shores of Scotland in the 13th century and attempted a night attack on the Scots in their camp at Largs. However, a barefoot Norse soldier stepped on a thistle and cried out in surprise and distress. The sound alarmed the Scots, who beat off the attack and were soon afterward able to force King Haakon to withdraw. In remembrance of the battle of Largs and the part in it played by its prickly spines, the purple thistle is said to have been adopted by the Scots as their national emblem. Another story attributes its adoption

Scotch Thistle

to an incident when the Danes, in the eleventh century, sought to take a Scottish fortress by surprise. The Danes took off their shoes to swim across the fortress moat but on plunging in found the moat filled with thistles in place of water. The resultant cries of distress warned the garrison and the attack was repulsed.

W. P. Keasbey

Pronunciation Of Proper Names In the News

Pronunciations in this feature are provided by the publishers of Webster's New International Dictionary, Second Edition, copyright 1934, by G. & C. Merriam Company.

Franco, Dr. Caio de Mello (kā′-yōō thĕ mĕ′-lōō frănng′-kōō)—New Brazilian Minister to Canada.

Gandhi, Devadas (dā′-vȧ-däs′ gän′ dē)—Son of Mohandas K. Gandhi.

Martínez, José Augustín (hō-sā′ ä′-gōos-tēn′ mär-tē′-nās)—Cuba's new Secretary of Foreign Relations.

Videla, Gabriel González gä′-brē-ĕl′ gōn-sä′-lās vē-thā′-lä)—New Chilean Minister to Brazil.

Zhukoff, Gen. Gregory (zhōō′-kôf) — Russian officer commanding the central armies.

From Webster's New International Dictionary, Second Edition:

Buka (bōō′-kä) — Passage and island of the Solomon group.

Choiseul (shwä′-zûl′) — Island of the Solomon group.

Ordzhonikidze (ôr′-jō-nyĕ-kĕd′-zĕ—Town of the Caucasus region, Soviet Russia.

Rzhev (rzhĕf)—Town on the Volga River, Soviet Russia.

Temryuk (tyĕm-ryōōk′) — Port on the Sea of Azov, Caucasus region, Soviet Russia.

Tiflis (tyĕ-flyēs′)—Capital of Transcaucasia.

Tuapse (tōō-ȧp-sĕ′) — Russian Black Sea port.

Vyazma (vyäz′-mȧ) — Town of Soviet Russia.

Key: āle, chāotic, cāre, ădd, ăccount, ärm, ăsk, sofā; ēve, hēre, ĕvent, ĕnd, silĕnt, makĕr; īce, ill, charĭty; ōld, ōbey, ôrb, ŏdd, sŏft, cŏnnect; fōōd, fo͝ot; out, oil; cūbe, ûnite, ûrn, ŭp, circŭs, menü; chair; go; sing; then, thin; nature, verdûre; ĸ=ch in G. ich, ach; boN; yet; zh=z in azure.

This Changing World

Wide World

Difficult Dictation

When Capt. W. D. Smith of Greenville, S. C., Camp Blanding Chemical Warfare Service Officer, trains in the use of the gas mask, he goes all the way. Just to be sure that his office force could work under any conditions, he issued instructions that for an hour each day all work be done in gas masks—to prove that conversations, even on the telephone and in dictation, could be carried on efficiently.

Daily Anecdote

Lewis Carroll's Letter

Lewis Carroll, of "Alice in Wonderland" fame, once wrote a letter about quite a different Alice. This Alice was a beautiful wax doll that belonged to a little girl named Beatrice, or "Birdie" for short.

Birdie went away on a visit and forgot to take her doll, Alice, along, and while she was gone, she received the following letter from Lewis Carroll:

My dear Birdie:—
I met her, walking very stiffly, and I think she was trying to find her way to my rooms. It was your own doll. So I said, "Come and sit by the fire and let's have a comfortable chat."
"Oh, no! no!" she said. "I'd much rather not. You have no idea how careful we have to be—we dolls. Why, there was a sister of mine—would you believe it?—she went up to the fire to warm her hands, and one of her hands dropped right off. There now!"
"Of course it dropped right off," I said, "because it was her right hand."
"And how do you know it was the right hand, Mr. Carroll?" the doll said.
So I said, "I think it must have been the right hand because the other hand was left."
The doll said: "I shan't laugh. It's a very bad joke. And besides, they've made my mouth so stiff and hard that I can't laugh, even if I try ever so much."
So I took her home in a hansom cab.
Your affectionate friend,
Lewis Carroll.

Brevities

Milwaukee Journal: U. S. fliers are mathematicians; they knock off Jap Zeroes to make their problem easier.

Detroit News: Nine is the voracious age when reading the contents of the candy bar, as listed on the wrapper, does not dull the appetite.

Prophetic!

This significant cartoon, so timely today, was actually published 44 years ago in the Melbourne (Australia) Punch. The drawing reveals the British lion, the Australian kangaroo and the American eagle symbolizing the unity of the three nations.

Rex, "Seeing Eye" Dog, Joins the Armed Forces

Topeka, Kan.

Because he cannot join the army himself, August McCollom of Topeka is sending his "Seeing Eye" dog Rex in response to Uncle Sam's request for 125,000 dogs for the armed forces.

On Aug. 17, Mr. McCollom bade his faithful partner good-by and sent him by express to the Seeing Eye Foundation in Morristown, N. J., where he will be trained for army service. Although Rex is seven years old, somewhat beyond the age limit required for war work, his previous training will count in the present emergency.

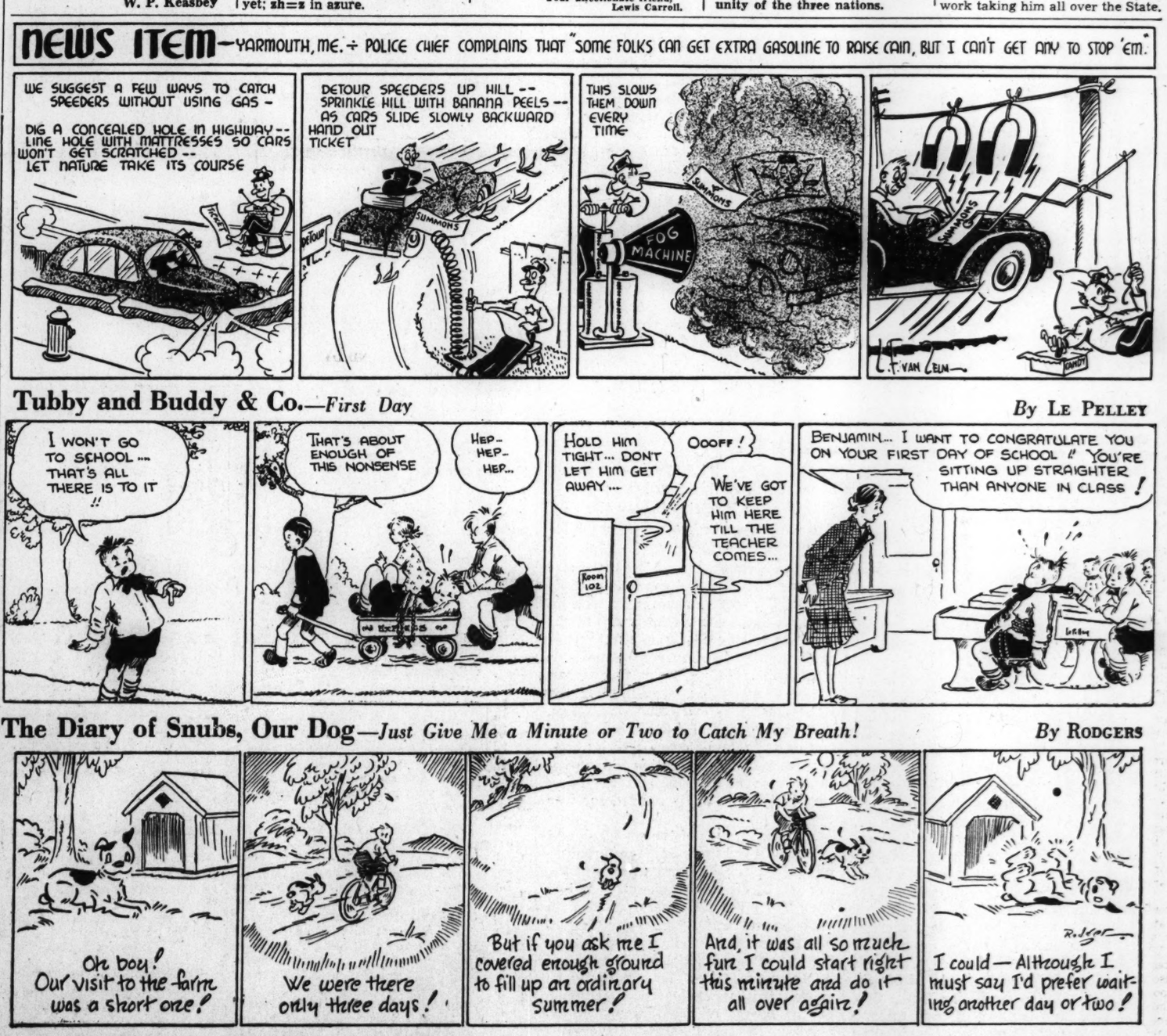
For the past four years, he has guided his master about the city, halting at street crossings, climbing onto busses and leading through doorways. Alert and intelligent, Rex is quick to obey such commands as "attention," "forward," "right," "left," and "rest." His reward is his master's approbation, "Good boy," with a pat on the head.

"It has been a working partnership between us," Mr. McCollom declares. "He helps me and I help him. If I drop some money or anything else, Rex picks it up and places it in my hand; or if a button comes off my coat, he finds it and hands it to me. In going through a doorway he touches his nose to the knob until I find it. He can almost tell what I am thinking."

While it is a real sacrifice for Mr. McCollom to spare his pal for the duration, he is eager to do his bit toward winning the war.

"It won't be so hard," he says, "and I hope Rex will be happy."

Mr. McCollom is employed as industrial placement agent for the Bureau of Service to the Blind, his work taking him all over the State.


NEWS ITEM—YARMOUTH, ME. ÷ POLICE CHIEF COMPLAINS THAT "SOME FOLKS CAN GET EXTRA GASOLINE TO RAISE CAIN, BUT I CAN'T GET ANY TO STOP 'EM.
WE SUGGEST A FEW WAYS TO CATCH SPEEDERS WITHOUT USING GAS—
DIG A CONCEALED HOLE IN HIGHWAY—LINE HOLE WITH MATTRESSES SO CARS WON'T GET SCRATCHED—LET NATURE TAKE ITS COURSE
TICKET
DETOUR SPEEDERS UP HILL—SPRINKLE HILL WITH BANANA PEELS—AS CARS SLIDE SLOWLY BACKWARD HAND OUT TICKET
DETOUR
SUMMONS
THIS SLOWS THEM DOWN EVERY TIME
FOG MACHINE
SUMMONS
SUMMONS GUNS
CANDY
L. T. VAN DEUN

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*First Day*

By Le Pelley

I WON'T GO TO SCHOOL... THAT'S ALL THERE IS TO IT !!
THAT'S ABOUT ENOUGH OF THIS NONSENSE
HEP-HEP-HEP...
HOLD HIM TIGHT... DON'T LET HIM GET AWAY...
OOOFF!
WE'VE GOT TO KEEP HIM HERE TILL THE TEACHER COMES...
Room 102
BENJAMIN... I WANT TO CONGRATULATE YOU ON YOUR FIRST DAY OF SCHOOL! YOU'RE SITTING UP STRAIGHTER THAN ANYONE IN CLASS!

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Just Give Me a Minute or Two to Catch My Breath!*

By Rodgers

Oh boy! Our visit to the farm was a short one!
We were there only three days!
But if you ask me I covered enough ground to fill up an ordinary summer!
And, it was all so much fun I could start right this minute and do it all over again!
I could—Although I must say I'd prefer waiting another day or two!

The Adventures of Waddles—*'Scuttlebut'*

By The Hagers

Our jacket with its stripe of red For bravery, delighted Ted.
"A cap goes with your uniform," The Mayor said, "to keep you warm.
And, by the way, that submarine— What information did you glean?"
"That rumor," Ted replied, "we cut; In navy terms 'twas 'scuttlebut'."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1942 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Welcome Leadership

President Roosevelt, in his message to Congress and in his radio talk to the people, ably and clearly stated the broad essentials of America's defense against inflation. We trust that the public will give his words such a plainly favorable response that Congress will act promptly and effectively. If it does not we shall support the Executive's use of his war powers to carry through the necessary measures.

This newspaper has been more than lightly critical of the President's methods. We believe that by his timidity in tackling the inflationary effects of wage increases he has helped to produce the present trouble. We are deeply concerned about the tendency toward centralized power and personal rule. Even the use of temporary war powers dangerously accustoms the people to expect salvation from the White House. But this is war, and if Congress refuses to use the powers it possesses for positive action in the battle against inflation then the Commander-in-Chief must give the orders on the home front too.

There is no great debate over the necessity for action. Indeed, when the President said, "if the vicious spiral of inflation ever gets under way" many Americans must have felt that he isn't quite up to date on what has happened already to the costs of living. In millions of homes where there are no war wages nor war profits the 15 per cent increase in the last twenty months has looked bad enough to be called "vicious." Some inflationary effects are not felt yet, because they will show only in the tax bill for tremendously enhanced costs of war materials, but families with fixed incomes need no further "20 per cent increase soon" to suffer a sharp drop in living standards.

The dangers of inflation can be exaggerated, but once the spiral really gets going exaggerations are quickly left behind. In wartime particularly inflation is no safe political plaything. And the United States has gone much too far already in letting prices lift wages and wages lift prices.

We should have preferred to see the President ask Congress to place wages as well as farm prices under a ceiling, along the lines of Canada's legislation. If he had acted more vigorously so far in what were supposed to be measures for "stabilizing" wages it would not be necessary to promise to do it when farm prices have been stabilized.

Lately there have been signs that the yardstick used in the "Little Steel" case—wage increases equal to the cost of living increase since January 1, 1941—would not be allowed to become an excuse for wholesale wage lifting. But for months the Administration has tolerated a "flexibility" in wages that gave the farm bloc an excuse for its 110 per cent of parity demands. Congress now will have a strong case for putting a legislative ceiling on wages.

But that is the most that can be said for the position of Congress in this situation. The President has in a sense placed a "pistol at the head" of Congress as Senator La Follette says. He has used a very powerful and dangerous weapon in his direct radio appeal to the people as against Congress. Only those who know how jealously legislative bodies guard their prerogatives will understand how much the President dared in issuing a public ultimatum.

This is a wielding of the "big stick" unprecedented for this Roosevelt. But he is right, and we believe the people will make Congress understand. This is no time for quibbling over the relative dangers from farm prices or wages, or even over the balance of powers between President and Congress. We have asked for positive, vigorous leadership to win the war. Here it is. We welcome it.

The Sphinx Smiles

The reception prepared by the British for Marshal Rommel and tendered him when he launched his latest attack is the right sort of compliment to pay so wily and well equipped a desert fighter. It shows that the British now have a true measure of their opponent, that they know what it takes to beat him, and that on this occasion they had what it takes.

The news from Egypt is encouraging but it does not tell the whole story of the battle there. That battle is being fought not only on the desert, but on the sea routes over which both participants must bring up supplies and reinforcements. The Nazis are still advantaged by routes shorter than the British or American. Moreover, the fighting in Russia is part of the story, since any major development in the Nazi favor on that front might release planes Rommel needs so badly.

For the present the news is as good as we had any right to expect it to be. Recollections of other chapters in the battle for North Africa, however, will prevent prognosticators from finishing Mr. Rommel on paper before he has been finished in the field.

All Out for Scrap!

America's No. 1 production need today is scrap iron and steel. Between now and the end of the year, the United States steel industry should have 17,000,000 tons of it. But the mills are not getting what they need.

A reservoir of probably ten times the amount of scrap needed is available on the farms, in the homes, in factories, and in abandoned or obsolete buildings, railroads, bridges, or industrial plants. How can it be brought to the blast furnaces that cannot operate without it? And who will do the job?

Usual channels for waste materials have failed to suffice. The dealers are inclined to blame the Government's price restrictions for this situation. Whatever the case, the dire fact is that the steel industry has only a fortnight's supply of scrap on hand, and some mills, their hand-to-mouth provision failing, have shut down.

The cause of the falling off in available scrap may be partly due to the absorption into industry of many who formerly made a small living, or added to their income, by picking up discarded metal. The problem now is to enlist the necessary labor to gather the broken beds, stoves, pipe, tools, water tanks, automobile parts, and other abandoned equipment that thousands of collectors used to bring in from every back alley. Where have all the "junk men" gone?

In common with other American newspapers, The Christian Science Monitor has pledged itself to the support of a concerted salvage collection campaign. Already Boy and Girl Scout organizations have been enlisted in the effort. A new Federal agency, War Materials, Inc., has been set up to reclaim industrial scrap on a large scale. But the whereabouts of millions of tons in the corners of back yards, under porches and stairways, in basements and garages probably are known only to householders. An opportunity exists for them thus to aid the war effort.

This newspaper will welcome, and publish in its columns, acceptable recommendations from its readers for increasing collections of scrap iron and steel.

Federal Workers vs. Dies

Americans will be glad to hear the report of the Justice Department that "sweeping charges of disloyalty in the Federal service have not been substantiated" after investigation by the FBI. The inquiry was certainly not a whitewash. After a study of 3,479 complaints thirty-six employees have been dismissed. The FBI and the Interdepartmental Committee apparently took no chances, and some workers who might have been cleared by a court, were rated unfitted for Government posts.

That there should be so few among the vast multitudes working for the Government is welcome assurance. That these should have been found and ousted may be considered by Congress sufficient justification for the appropriation of $100,000 and the tying up of FBI men badly needed for war work.

But one feature of the report should cause both Congress and the public to put a sharp rein on Representative Dies. For out of all the dismissals only two came from the 1,121 he charged with "subversive" activities. Most of his accusations were based on supposed membership in organizations he considered un-American. Often this was shown to amount to no more than the appearance of the names of the accused "members" on the mailing lists of organizations of whose existence they were ignorant.

Some citizens who have deplored the injustices arising from Mr. Dies's loose accusations yet have felt that his pressures were useful in restraining disloyalty which could not be proven under rules of evidence. Many members of Congress are convinced that the Administration is too tolerant of "Pinks." But when the Dies batting average shows up so much worse than that of other complainants and when the dangers from his wholesale smearing of suspicion are increased by war, the time for firmly curbing his un-American activities appears at hand.

Our Readers Say—

"Is Labor Ready for This?"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I was disappointed in your editorial "Is Labor Ready for This?" which takes the position that American labor is not ready to assume a share in the management of industry.

If present management had shown itself fully capable of meeting the national emergency without delay and inefficiency, there might be grounds for the stand you have taken. The evidence, however, seems to indicate that even yet our productive capacity is not being used to the full and that labor has offered some of the most constructive suggestions as to how this condition can be improved. The Reuther plan, if followed when first put forward, would have saved precious months in converting the automobile industry. The Congress of Industrial Organizations, through its publication, "The Economic Outlook," has been proposing constructive action to meet many of our most serious production problems. Note their proposal this month to have heavy steel plate made by the large concerns, much of whose equipment is now tied up rolling thin sheet, which could easily be handled by the smaller companies.

Many examples could be cited to show that American labor has earned the right to a voice in management by being ahead of management in many instances in seeing our basic problems and offering constructive solutions.

Our political democracy must be followed by industrial democracy without too long delay, if the principles we claim to be fighting for are permanently to survive.

Boston — C. FAYETTE TAYLOR

The Yanks' Guide

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

At this time when the need for unity, appreciation of real character, and understanding are so necessary, it was most gratifying to read "The Yanks' Guide to Britain" in a recent issue of your newspaper.

The paragraphs acquainting us with the government, geography and customs of Great Britain were enlightening, but of particular interest were the suggestions about guarding against criticism. In this time of seeming turmoil we must be particularly alert that prejudice and faultfinding do not enter our thinking and thus bind ourselves to the splendid qualities of thought which really characterize our English Allies. When we think deeply we must realize that it is real stability and the expression of Godlike qualities which have enabled the British to stand firm under the trials of the past year. The understanding of this fact should show us how trifling are the small racial differences and past grievances which would seem to annoy us and cause friction where all should be harmony.

I am deeply grateful for the splendid constructive policy of The Christian Science Monitor which is daily helping us to understand worth-while motives in our fellow men and to clarify our thinking; thus enabling us to be alert in handling the problems of the present day.

(MRS.) ELIZABETH L. HUSSEY
Humarock, Mass.

Eclipse—Syrian Style

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The recent eclipse which in New York City coincided with the shrieking of air-raid sirens before and after a surprise blackout, reminded me of an eclipse in Syria. There the inhabitants created a terrible din by firing rifles, beating drums, tin cans, and saucepans, hoping to frighten away the dragon who was about to devour the moon.

New York — VERA COOPER

"On Reading War News"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I do wish to congratulate you on your fine editorial, "On Reading War News." It is most satisfying to know that at least one newspaper in this country will come out with the truth.

M. D. C.
Newtonville, Mass.

This newspaper assumes no responsibility for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

Leaders That Are Not Wanted for Total War

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

From many quarters we are getting admonitions such as the following:

> Now that we have been forced into the war, there need be no distinction between die-hard isolationists and those who were more ready to see what was coming. We are all in it now. Let us forget the past and stand together to fight the war.

This is all right for ordinary purposes, and it is also true that blame and abuse of isolationists is out of place. Most of us once thought that isolation was possible though we have now learned better. We also know that some of our best and most sincere people have been die-hard isolationists.

But when it comes to fighting, it does not follow that those who hate to make changes and, consequently, clung longest to isolation, are the people to put at the helm now. For changes are not over. We are getting into the deadly peril of total war, and, in that total war, we are just at the beginning of great changes that must be put up with for the duration. While the war lasts, all of us must learn to take more and more of what are really military orders of one kind or another; for that is the form the will of the people must now take for modern total war, if democracy is to survive.

* * *

While this is going on, we cannot afford to put men in charge who will call every new act of this kind a "dangerous precedent." We must not try to use men of the cast of mind that is constitutionally averse to change, who cannot see what is coming and be ready to meet it. Though such men may be good enough for ordinary times, they are now out of place as leaders, whether at home or at the front. They are not the kind to put at the helm now when great and radical changes must be made before it is too late.

In our allied navies there have been men capable of making good commanders of battleships, who, when put in chief command, have needlessly lost those ships in modern war. In our armies, the same kind of mind, with the very best intentions, has relegated to obscurity the "visionary innovators," as they have called them, who have clamored for more planes, tanks, and motorized artillery, and for more up-to-date forms for these new instruments of war. We have already seen the unhappy consequences of having too much of this element in charge.

It has been the same on the home front. Although, in Massachusetts, we have been exceptionally fortunate, there are men of the same cast of mind in our country's legislative bodies, and in some high executive positions, who belong there no longer.

* * *

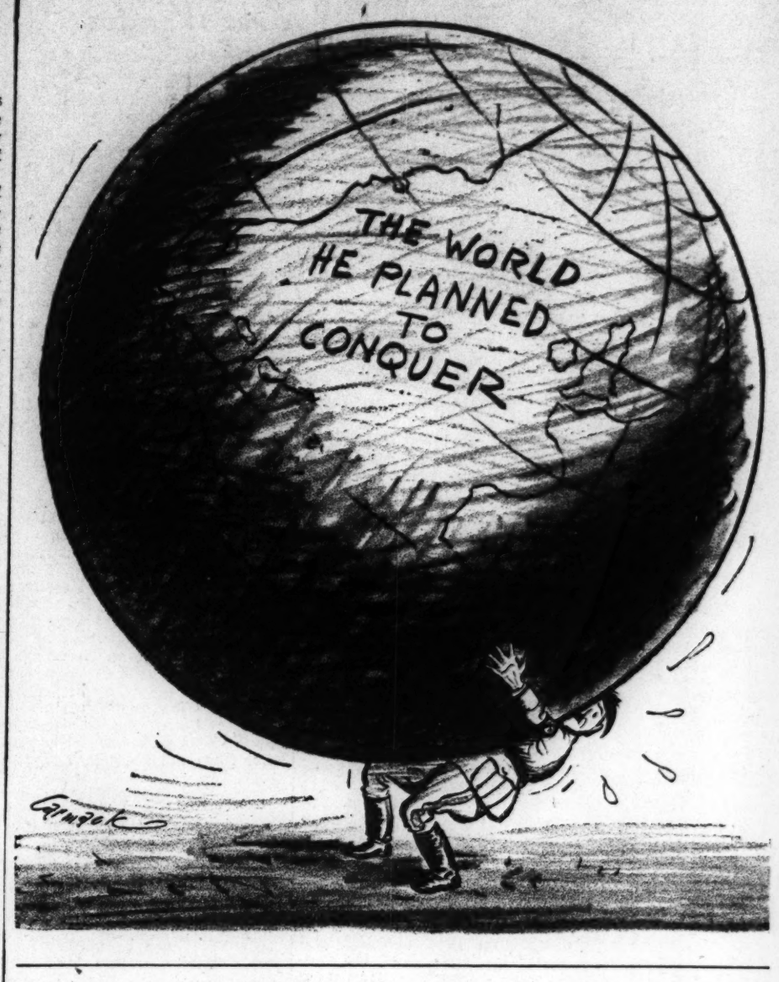
These men, it is true, have now discovered that there is a war on. They do not realize however that it is a total war, nor what total war means. They find "a dangerous precedent" in every new step that puts more military power into the hands of the Federal Government, although, if we are to have liberty at all, that government must wield military power over us all in order to win this total war. They do not realize that, for the duration, we must all submit more and more to military orders if we are to win out.

In such a crisis we must not put in charge either the politician who waits to see how the wind blows before he is willing to think at all; or the man who will make changes only when they are forced on him.

It is not profitable to blame or abuse such people for being what they are. But, in the name of common sense, let us avoid selecting them for positions where they are now not only misfits but sometimes unconsciously become positive obstructions to our national defense in time of great peril.

Boston — R. M. BRADLEY

Getting Heavy, Adolf?



Long Journeys

As strangers in Santiago de Chile we sat in the Plaza de Armas in the warm evenings and watched the people walk up and down. It is a beautiful green square in the center of the city, and the Chileans come there simply to enjoy their leisure. They are happy, easy-going people, and beside them we easily recognized the foreigners by their somber faces and Old World gestures.

One evening we watched two men come toward us up the path. There was something in the way they walked that told you: "Here are two men who have lived in Prague—or Warsaw—all their lives." One seemed in his early thirties, thin, tall, slightly round-shouldered. The other was more mature, with a fine profile and gray hair. We were surprised to hear them speaking Spanish, though it was unidiomatic, like that of people who learn a language in later life.

"When I was your age," the older man was saying, "I had a wife and two children, as perhaps you remember. It was indeed a rosy time. Sometimes I remember how I used to worry about whether my shoes were shined, and if I were advancing in my business as quickly as I should. Often I wondered what other people thought of me. I was always trying to appear poised and intelligent. Do you understand?" he chuckled. "I laugh, Max, when I think how I worried when I forgot to have my shoes shined."

They laughed together, as if they were sitting at a table in the Kaffeehaus.

"But you are the same man," Max said.

"Yes, I am the same man—but it is a long journey from one state of mind to another."

* * *

When the older man finished, Max began, and what follows may have symbolic meaning for some. I do not attempt to interpret it—if it has any interpretation. It is a tale to be told.

"Let me tell you about another long journey. The ship I was on was torpedoed. It was a troopship, and many people were lost. I found myself in a lifeboat with four soldiers and a sailor.

"It was in the tropics, you understand, and we were eleven days at sea. It was a very small boat and there were not enough provisions. Can you believe that the water was gone in five days? And the only food was concentrated tablets the soldiers had.

"At first I thought that the sailor would take us safely to land. But the sailor knew no navigation; he could only row and steer. So we decided to keep in the shipping lanes, and for four and a half days we took turns rowing.

"On the sixth day we saw a ship and we stood up and waved and shouted our tiny voices across the water. But the ship kept its course and disappeared over the horizon. We never thought this could happen, and were more discouraged after this. We saw another ship one night and we used many flares to attract attention, but that ship, too, sailed on.

"By then we could hardly sit up and there was no way to relieve the thirst. I lay there an unending time, and I thought desperately: 'I have heard many things in my life; have I not heard navigation?' Under that terrible sun, for days and days, I was digging in my mind for the thing that would save us. Now, of course, I know it would have been hopeless without charts or pencils. I looked at the stars all night, trying to solve the puzzle about how men navigate.

* * *

"On the night of the eleventh day a brightly lighted ship came closer to us than any of the others. We used our last flare, and we saw the ship turn toward us with her searchlights moving up and down over the water. Then she stopped, like someone perplexed who thinks he might have been mistaken after all. Can you understand how we lay there and could do nothing? She was not far from us, but her searchlights did not quite reach.

"At that moment, when the ship lay there with her engines soft and her great white hull rising high out of the water and her masts lost in darkness—at that moment, I finally understood that it is the distance above the horizon of the fixed stars that must be measured in navigating. I thought that even if the ship did go on without us we would be saved—because of my discovery.

"And we were saved. For just then our tiny rocking boat drifted into the light, and we were blinded by the brightness."

CAROL SEELEY

The Wide Horizon

Ethiopia: Forerunner

By Roland Hall Sharp

From beyond the hot sands of Egypt blows a small wind, cool with a breath of promise on Ethiopian highlands. Even as Nazi tanks jab at the inner gates of Egypt, the first Occidental victim of Axis aggression is being set on the road to restored self-government. Emperor Haile Selassie reigns in Addis Ababa.

British troops who drove out the Italian invaders are already reduced to garrison guards at points indispensable to the United Nations war effort.

In London, Prof. Ayalla Gabre is settling into his duties as new Minister from Ethiopia.

So the first of many oppressed nations has been liberated, subject only to agreements signed with their liberators for mutual protection.

Just as Ethiopia first brought the gathering storm of aggression directly home to the West, now this ancient Biblical land becomes the first test case of how small nations shall be dealt with after the war.

* * *

Behind this incident, small in comparison with the battle joined before Stalingrad, moves something bigger than either. Ethiopia sharpens the question: What is this war about?

No single answer can cover that ground, but in the political sphere, the United Nations claim to represent freedom and human rights. Small nations from Nicaragua to Latvia and the Native States of Malaya are watching to see how the Allies fulfill their promise.

Mere restoration of the status quo as it existed before the war is generally accepted among United Nations thinkers as not enough. Since the war grew out of that status quo, many and drastic changes are indicated. Yet no change is envisaged in the principle of respect for the juridical equality of individuals and of nations. It is a cornerstone of war aims for the embattled democracies. In Ethiopia, restoration of the status quo means restoration of national independence.

Evidently it is too early to draw final conclusions from Britain's willingness to remove troops from Ethiopia. Undoubtedly the troops are more urgently needed in Egypt and elsewhere. Even so, Britain has gone farther than would have been required in the midst of a war still threatening to engulf all of Africa. Influences at work in Moslem nations reportedly fearful of falling under Axis domination may have been prominently in view at Whitehall as the Ethiopian question was being decided.

The test comes in asking: How would Berlin, or Rome, or Tokyo, have dealt with the Ethiopians under precisely the same military conditions?

During the brief Italian overlordship no hint was forthcoming of such liberality as the British have shown. Italy viewed Ethiopia as a colony, and Italian colonial rule is not noted for liberality.

* * *

Unquestionably Britain is retaining every military facility in Ethiopia that is needed for successful prosecution of the war. Yet this is being done with a minimum of affront to Ethiopian self-respect, and with a maximum of Ethiopian consent. Emperor Haile Selassie chooses for the present to hold aloof from formal membership among the United Nations, or adherence to the Atlantic Charter. He would have good grounds, after his experiences with the League of Nations, for waiting to see how much substance lies behind all fine phrases.

As for intentions of the "new orders," Oriental and Occidental, toward conquered peoples, both systems openly deny the rights of small nations to juridical equality, or of individuals to the basic democratic liberties. Ethiopia may not be directly comparable to Poland, Albania, or Thailand, but it is comparable enough to drive home several points.

First, with war spreading in Africa and the Indian Ocean, Ethiopia may at any moment become as vital to Britain's war effort as Thailand is to Japan's.

Second, even admitting that Nazi troops could not be withdrawn in force from Poland for military reasons, there has been no hint of fully restored rights for the Poles. On the contrary, the Nazis have deliberately been seeking to exterminate Poland as a nation.

Third, the political and economic philosophies of the Axis, as well as its anti-religious bent, hold out no hope of a restored Ethiopia, or of a restored world. The ideals of Christianity and democracy hold out that hope.

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